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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

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["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with all-union radio foreign policy commentator Valeriy Kosovan, international journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, Sergey Mikhaylovich (Galyakov) of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Lev Semenovich Semeyko--not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, esteemed comrades! Your letters sent to us have determined the subjects of today's "International Situation--Questions and Answers" broadcast. These are: The new provocative campaign against Cuba in the United States; "Who threatens whom"--a criticism of the war doctrine in the United States; and the results of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana. You will hear answers to other questions, too.

U.S. Anti-Cuban Campaign

The noisy unbridled campaign directed against Cuba and the Soviet Union continues in Washington. It goes beyond the limits of commonsense and is built on claims that Soviet combat units have appeared in Cuba. Their number and to what extent they are armed is being stated, and a new version is concocted almost daily about the aims and tasks which these units have been set. The Soviet side has given a sufficiently clear answer to this political provocation. It has been stated in our press that for 17 years now there has been a training center in Cuba where Soviet military personnel help Cuban servicemen to master Soviet military equipment with which the army of Cuba is armed. In this, neither the number nor the function of the above-mentioned Soviet personnel has changed throughout all these years. Any allegations of organized Soviet combat units arriving in Cuba have no basis. The U.S. administration is well aware of this. But, strange as it may seem, the stance it has adopted only aggravates the matter. We have been asked to talk about the real nature of the aims of the new anti-Cuban campaign in the United States by radio listeners Matveyev from Dnepropetrovsk, Fedoseyev from Karaganda, Ryazanov from Chernovtsy, Kovalenko from Vladivostok and many other comrades. Over to a constant participant of our broadcast, international journalist Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] Reports now coming in from the United States testify to the fact that the instigators of this campaign are constantly pouring oil on the flames of ill-wishing fabrications. For instance, Senator Henry Jackson, this famous knight of the cold war, recently flabbergasted the American public with information taken from goodness knows where about the appearance of Soviet submarines off the shores of Cuba which, as he says, are a threat to routes for the transportation of oil to the United States. Not a single one of them takes heed of the published explanations of the real state of affairs. The initiators of this campaign have evidently gone too far [khvatili cherez kray] and have lost a sense of proportion. Now and then one has the impression that they are beginning to believe their own fabrications.

Many observers have drawn attention to the timing for starting this propaganda hullabaloo. In this connection, they point to the inconsistency and obvious contradiction in the recent stagements of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. A few days ago he said that Soviet combat units had already been in Cuba 10 years. Comparatively recently, in the month of July, he said something totally different: There were no Soviet troops in Cuba.

[Kosovan] In this case the obvious discrepancies in the statements of the representatives of the American Government themselves give rise to the justified question: Why has it been necessary to charge up the atmosphere precisely at this point in time?

[Anichkin] The propaganda devil's sabbath that has now been started in Washington has obviously been timed to coincide with two events of great importance in world affairs. First, it has been timed to coincide with the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries which took place in Havana. American political figures, who are living in the past and who apparently cannot shake off the bankrupt load of the past, have tried to do everything to wreck the staging of the conference in Cuba. For this they needed insinuations to cast a shadow over Cuban policies. The conference progressed successfully despite the intrigues of Washington and other instigators. This infuriates those who intended to inflict a blow on the authority and prestige of Cuba as one of the most active states participating in the nonalined movement. However, this does not exhaust the whole background to the provocations undertaken by certain political circles in the United States. This is a matter of the process of the ratification in the Senate of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty signed by the leaders of the two sides in Vienna recently.

The first round of discussions on this accord between the USSR and the United States has not produced the results on which its ardent opponents were counting when, in the opinion of many observers, the prospect of ratification opened up. Such a tendency was obviously not to the liking of those figures and circles who set themselves the aim of wrecking ratification or of hampering it to the utmost. Now, when discussions on the treaty are being resumed in the senate, this provocative action has been undertaken, which essentially means an attempt to hinder the enactment of the Soviet-American agreement.

[Kosovan] In the future, one must assume that light will be thrown on all the circumstances, which are now hidden from the public, as to who organized this campaign and how and why. One can, perhaps, not doubt that the revelation of these circumstances will constitute yet another political sensation. Ends, evidently, are not meeting.

It is claimed, as we have already said, that the so-called Soviet combat brigade has already been present in Cuba for a long time, nearly from the mid-sixties. And if this is so, then one must assume that American intelligence organs would have known about this a long time ago. But why then have passions become inflamed only in the late seventies, precisely in September when the conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined states gathered in Havana, and when the senate resumed its work on discussing the SALT II treaty? The discrepancy alone between the time when information came through and the reaction to it points to the fact that we have at hand a deliberate political diversion. Noteworthy is the stage at which the campaign started. It is a question of an almost direct threat of incursion hanging over the United States. It is clear to any person who is in the slightest bit conversant with military affairs that this is really ridiculous. Not a single combat brigade consisting of 2,000-3,000 people is capable of carrying out a so-called incursion. It is precisely this composition of a mythical brigade that is being mentioned in Washington. What is more, this cannot be carried out by the Soviet training center. This is quite simply frivolous.

[Anichkin] I would like to add something else. The hostile campaign which has been launched in the United States in the last few days again reveals the real essence of American attitudes to the development of events in the world conditioned by objective processes taking place right now. In the United States they want to forget, or even do not want to recall, that over the past 20 years incursions and diversions have been carried out against Cuba and economic and military blockades have been organized. Cuban counterrevolutionary emigrees have entrenched themselves on American territory and are enjoying open patronage. Everyone knows of facts about the hatching of plots to assassinate Cuban leaders, including Fidel Castro.

All this appears normal to American political figures who think in categories of imperial policies. But they fly into a rage when Cuba, in a situation of never-ending provocations against itself, takes measures to safeguard its security in accordance with the UN Charter. Let me recall that Article 52 of the Charter provides for measures safeguarding individual and collective security. At the request of the Cuban Government Soviet military personnel are in Cuba with the sole aim of helping to strengthen the defense capability of this country. Soviet-Cuban cooperation of many years' standing, dictated by the aims of defending Cuba, is the inalienable right of two sovereign states. All allegations about some sort of threat to the United States are groundless. The campaign that has been undertaken by Washington yet again reveals the imperial approach to world events. To date, the United States has with unusual ease been declaring any region of the world as an area of their interests at their own discretion. This is also eloquently borne out by American military-strategic doctrines--the creation of a gigantic system of military bases directed against the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. Whatever name is given to these doctrines, their essence has always been the same, aggressive.

As a result of the economic dependence of many countries ruined by World War II and because of its dominant position in military-political blocs the United States has managed in the postwar years to set up a far-flung system of bases--missile, air force, navy, land and others. On the admission of American military figures themselves, these bases have enabled Washington to constantly and directly influence with its military might countries which are utterly remote from the United States.

I will cite the statements made by Baldwin, one of the famous American military observers. He wrote: Speaking in military language, we need lines of outposts abroad in order that we might be able to wage war with a hope of success. We need foreign bases as a springboard for attacking central areas of Russia.

[Kosovan] At this juncture, I would like to cite official American data for 1978 on the number of American servicemen outside the United States. They numbered almost 500,000 men. American troops are in more than 30 countries of the world and are located at 2,200 military bases. These include 225 large bases. The main areas where they are stationed are West Europe, Southeast Asia, the Near East and Latin America. I want to stress that in West Germany alone there are 239,000 American servicemen and in Japan there are 46,000.

[Anichkin] The United States is actively applying, so to speak, the "strength" factor as an instrument in carrying out foreign policy. In this respect one can refer to research work done by the authoritative Brookings Institute entitled Force Without War"). Well, the authors of this piece of research work, having carefully traced all the events between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1975, brought to light 215 cases of the United States threatening to use armed force. That is, there is on the average one American military threat every 2 months. Further, according to this piece of research work, during the 30 years that have been studied, the United States resorted to the nuclear threat 19 times; that is more than once every 2 years. The facts, as you can see, speak for themselves. The build-up of the American military presence abroad, first and foremost in West Europe, and the construction of new and the modernization and expansion of existing bases, create a serious threat to peace and contradict both the spirit of the policy of detente and the aspirations of independent states and peoples to conduct independent policies and to insure their security.

In the light of all this, the provocative hullabaloo that has now been started in the United States cannot delude one and stop one from understanding who is in fact threatening peace.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Who threatens whom? Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin has already cited a number of cases which clearly indicate that it is in fact the Soviet Union which faces a real military threat from the countries of imperialism. But does the Soviet Union threaten the West? It would seem that the answer is clear; of course not. But some of our radio listeners, in particular Comrade (Trofimov) of Chelyabinsk, ask us to explain if there is a threat to the West, considering the opposite nature of the two social systems. Here is Lev Semenovich Semeyko, a senior scientific staff member of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and candidate of military sciences:

Soviet Military Threat

[Semeyko] This is a most important theoretical question, and in the present circumstances, quite an acute political one. If one studies the basis of the historical fate of capitalism itself as a social system, then a threat to this system certainly does exist, but there are different types of threats. This is an internal threat, by no means an external one, and still less a military one. The point is that capitalism as a system is historically doomed. It is doomed simply because it is in no condition to overcome the acute internal contradictions between the nature of the productive forces of society and its obsolete system of production relations. The demand for social transformations in the capitalist countries will inevitably continue to grow. However, the ruling classes may try to delay revolutionary transformations. This is shown by the very history of the succession of socioeconomic formations. So one can and should speak of a social threat to capitalism, but as was already stated, it should not be confused with an external military threat.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community are firmly in favor of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems. They certainly do not seek to accelerate the collapse of capitalism by military means, that is, by waging war. We oppose the export of revolution to the capitalist countries, we are against starting wars to solve ideological and social contradictions between the two opposite systems. We oppose solving international disputes with the aid of force. The aims of revolutionary transformations on the world can be achieved without a world war. This is an exceptionally important principle. However, the ruling classes of the capitalist countries are doing everything to transform the ideological struggle into an important part of international relations in order to have an ideological basis for their propaganda of mistrust of and hatred for the socialist countries. The capitalist states are doing everything to represent our conviction of the socialist and communist future of mankind as an alleged readiness to commit aggression to achieve that future, and as a growing threat from the East, primarily a Soviet military threat. This, as we see, is an utter falsification. It is a distortion of the very foundations of communist ideology, and also a distortion of the real aims of the Soviet Union's practical foreign policy. The real threat to capitalism comes only from within itself, and certainly not from outside.

[Kosovan] Furthermore, in distorting the ideological foundations and practice of Soviet foreign policy, Western propaganda is doing all that it can to distort the nature of Soviet military doctrine. In particular, it is alleged that Soviet military doctrine is of an offensive nature. This can allegedly be seen as proof of the so-called aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union. Otherwise, they ask, why does the Soviet Union have powerful tank forces? What can be said on this question, Lev Semenovich?

[Semeyko] Certainly the enemies of the Soviet Union see a threat in the very nature of our military doctrine and the structure of our armed forces. They refer to the allegedly aggressive nature of the doctrine, that is, that it is directed toward the waging of war and not toward the prevention of one. Here, too, we are dealing with a distortion of reality. The point is that the Soviet Union's military doctrine does indeed provide for the waging of active military operations with the aim of defending the socialist state and the entire socialist community in the event of an enemy aggression. I stress, in the event and only in this event.

The Soviet military doctrine has, as we say, a military-technical aspect which does indeed consider methods and forms of waging war, if a war is begun by the imperialists. There is also a political aspect. This provides that the Soviet Union is aiming not at war but at defending peace, that its armed forces must be constantly ready to defend socialist achievements and rebuff aggression; to curb the aggressive urges of imperialism. It is this aspect which the Western analysts do not want to see. But this is the decisive aspect--decisive because political, not military-strategic concepts, always determine the nature of the military doctrine of any state. Can an analysis be considered objective--an analysis in quotation marks, I would say--in which the secondary military-technical aspect of the military doctrine is presented as the primary one and the truly important political aspect is reduced, or even completely ignored, in the analysis? Of course not.

This is a distortion, and a deliberate one at that, which seeks to prove that the Soviet Union allegedly aims to start and wage war. This distortion permeates hundreds and thousands of military-political research studies in the West, reports in the press, on radio and television. If Western researchers into Soviet military doctrine do attempt to evaluate its political aspect, their line of reasoning is something like this: Yes, of course one can agree that the current aims of Soviet foreign and defense policy are to safeguard peace but this principle could change at any moment. The important thing, according to them, is the actual capability of the armed forces; their military might, the presence of those powerful tank forces of which you spoke, and not political intentions, which, they say, can change at any moment. This approach is also fundamentally false.

In the Soviet Union, the country's political course is determined by the will of the Communist Party, which is the guiding and directing force of Soviet society. This will is directed toward maintaining a stable peace in the world, toward preventing war, and it is immutable. It has not changed for more than 60 years, during which the Soviet state has existed, and it cannot change. It has been confirmed in the decisions of literally all the party congresses, which determine the country's political course for both the immediate and long term future. It is written into our constitution. The fact that the Soviet Union has never committed aggressive acts proves once again that these fundamental party and state political principles have been unswervingly observed, are being observed and will always be observed. There is no threat of any kind to the West in Soviet military doctrine.

By the way, I can tell our radio listeners that these questions, and many others concerning the exposure of the Soviet military threat campaign, are covered in the October edition of the journal, VEK DVADTSATYY I MIR ['The 20th Century and Peace']; which is now being prepared for publication. The entire edition will be devoted to this particular important theme.

In conclusion, I would like to again stress the central theme: The real threat to capitalism--to capitalism as such, and not to the states in which it presently prevails--comes from the fact that it is becoming increasingly outmoded as a social system. The fact that this system is becoming obsolete and is incapable of coping with the increasing social and international difficulties is confirmed by a thousand facts in the contemporary situation in the capitalist world. In order to halt the rapid growth of world socialism and to preserve itself as a social system, capitalism is resorting to all available means, including primarily the build-up of military force. To justify this build-up the pretext of the Soviet military threat is employed, a threat which in reality does not exist. As was once said by one of the U.S. major diplomats and ideologists, George Kennan--who by the way, to a large extent adopts a realistic position--if the Soviet Union did not exist, the West would have invented it in order to justify the ever increasing build-up of military might and attempts to use it. But the Soviet Union does exist. For imperialism, it has become the symbol of a threat, and in fact only because it represents an advanced structure, the structure of the future. But a symbol is one thing, and an actual military threat is another. No such threat from the Soviet Union exists. The real military threat comes from imperialism, and from it alone.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Lev Semenovich. It may seem that these are purely theoretical questions, but they are of great significance for an understanding of the contemporary international situation, including the answer to the question--Who threatens whom?

Western Sahara Conflict

Recently, the problem of the Western Sahara has been mentioned more and more often in newspapers and in radio news bulletins, and reports of armed conflict in this region are appearing, writes Comrade (Surin) of Kharkov, in his letter. He asks us to discuss in more detail the nature of the problem and the development of the Western Sahara conflict. In fulfilling this request, we are continuing our talk on the theme of the Western Sahara, which we touched on in our program of 17 August. On that occasion we replied to a question from one of our listeners about the POLISARIO Front.

The Western Sahara problem has existed for quite a long time now. Throughout this time, the nature of the problem has not changed. The problem is that the population of this territory is deprived of its legitimate right to self-determination, a right which is recognized by the most authoriative international forum; the United Nations.

Up to 1975, when the Western Sahara was a colonial possession of Spain, the desire of its inhabitants for freedom and independence was cruelly suppressed by the Spanish authorities. The Spanish expeditionary corps stationed in the colony for several years waged a real war against the Western Sahara National Liberation Movement, which is still led by the patriotic organization, the POLISARIO Front. However, being unable to gain a victory over the national liberation movement, and under pressure from world public opinion, Madrid was eventually forced to proclaim that it had renounced its claims to the Western Sahara. Thus, Spanish colonial rule of this territory came to an end after more than 60 years. It seemed that in 1975, the Western Sahara problem was coming very close to a just solution. But the Spanish colonialists, at the suggestion and with the connivance of the imperialist powers, particularly the NATO military bloc member countries, resorted to a cunning maneuver. In an attempt to prevent the creation of an independent state in the Western Sahara under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, they handed over their former colony to the rule of Morocco and Mauritania. This action was undertaken in defiance of the will of the Western Saharan people and the entire world community. The Rabat and Nouakchott governments took over from Madrid the reins of rule in the Western Sahara and divided the territory between themselves. The Mauritanian-Moroccan occupation did not end the armed struggle of the Western Saharan patriots for the independence of their homeland, nor could it have done so. The POLISARIO Front started waging a partisan war against the Moroccan and Mauritanian forces. It continues to have considerable material and moral support from a number of African and Arab states, particularly Algeria, where the headquarters of the front is located.

In February 1976, the POLISARIO Front proclaimed Western Sahara as the independent Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. It has been recognized by more than 30 nations, mainly countries of Africa and the Arab East. An important, positive turn recently took place in the development of the conflict over the Western Sahara. The new government which came to power in Mauritania concluded a peace with the POLISARIO Front and renounced its claims to part of the Western Sahara territory.

As a result, Morocco is now waging war on its own for control of the entire Western Sahara. Recently, the POLISARIO Front has noticeably stepped up its military operations and spread them into the territory of Morocco, striking a number of severe blows against the enemy. It is sufficient to recall how the Front's forces at the end of August seized the Moroccan town of Elbouirat, during a battle in which the Moroccan forces lost several hundred dead and wounded.

It should be noted that Rabat's policy in relation to the Western Sahara is being subjected to more and more resolute condemnation in the international arena. Thus, at the sixth conference of heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries in Havana, many spokesmen sharply criticized Morocco's participation in the fratricidal Western Sahara conflict and called for an end to it. The conference urged that the right of self-determination be granted to the people of the Eastern Sahara, waging their just struggle under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. Earlier, at the end of July this year, the summit conference of the OAU member countries called for a cease-fire and a referendum in the Western Sahara under UN supervision.

There is no doubt that a settlement of the conflict in this region would be in the interests of the maintenance of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

Judging by numerous letters from our listeners, they were following with great attention the work of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana. Comrades (Grunin), from the Moscow area, (Vasilyev), from Moscow, (Kucherov), from Cherepovets, and many others write about this. Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin has already touched upon this theme in connection with the provocative campaign in the United States. I now want to hand over to Sergey Mikhaylovich (Galyakov), international affairs journalist, who directly participated in the work of the Havana conference as special correspondent of the magazine NOVOYE VREMYA. Over to you, Sergey Mikhaylovich.

Nonalined Conference

[(Galyakov)] As a witness to the events connected with the conference, I would like to say a few words about the great amount of work which the Cuban side did to insure the success of this forum. As Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the deputy chairman of Cuba's Council of Ministers, said to Soviet journalists, the intensive preparations for the conference included both organizational and political aspects. But above all, Cuban architects and builders erected in record time a new palace of congresses building especially for the conference. This snow white two-story structure with wide smoked glass windows sprawled freely on the green carpet of a large lawn. The main hall, with 1,700 seats, two halls with 400 seats each, and other rooms, were all fitted with the latest equipment. It was very comfortable for the journalists to work in this palace.

But the palace is by no means the only thing done by the Cubans before the opening of the conference. They had to build or restore at least 100 private residences located near the palace of congresses, build new hotels, build new highways, and open new centers for space, telegraphic and telephone communications. This was the organizational side. As far as the political side is concerned, a draft final declaration for the conference prepared by Cuba was promptly presented to all the nonalined countries. This gave them the opportunity to submit their suggestions concerning the content and meaning of this document in advance. Members of the Cuban government visited the capitals of many countries which are members of the movement.

[Kosovan] Sergey Mikhaylovich, what distinguishes the present conference of member countries of the nonalined movement from previous forums of this type?

[(Galyakov)] Well, above all, this was the first time in the entire history of the nonalined movement that the conference was held in Latin America, on the territory of freedom-loving Cuba. I would like to say that the holding of this conference on the Latin American continent is essentially recognition of the important contribution which the Latin American countries have made to the nonalined movement. Eighteen years ago, during the first conference in Belgrade, only four Latin American countries were represented, while 12 Latin American states now have become full members of the movement and several more have observer status.

At the present conference, Bolivia, Grenada, and Nicaragua were admitted as full members of the movement. In welcoming the new additions to the ranks of the nonalined movement, Havana greeted with particular cordiality and warmth the envoys of heroic Nicaragua.

In addition, the Havana conference was the most representative and authoritative of all the summit forums held thus far. Taking part in it were the leading figures of 91 states which are full members of the movement, leaders of national liberation organizations, numerous observers and guests.

Finally, there is the point which was perhaps made best of all by Fidel Castro, the chairman of the conference, in his concluding speech. We, Fidel stressed, have overcome all difficulties and we can now firmly say that our movement is united as never before, is strong as never before, is independent as never before, and corresponds with our interests as never before.

[Kosovan] Sergey Mikhaylovich, the political situation in the world as a whole was apparently of considerable significance for the nonalined movement.

[(Galyakov)] Three years have passed since the last conference of nonalined countries in Colombo. During that time the sphere of imperialist influence in the world has been reduced even more. The CENTO and SEATO military blocs in Asia have disappeared, the shah's regime in Iran has collapsed, the April revolution in Afghanistan has dealt a painful blow to the West's strategic calculations, and the victory of the popular patriotic forces in Nicaragua and the gathering storm in Guatemala and El Salvador point to the irreversibility of the approaching liberation of the peoples of Latin America. Moreover, the position in such racist preserves as the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia does not inspire optimism in the West.

The nonalined movement, which has become an influential actor in world politics, gathered at the recent forum as a generally more mature force and with a considerable increase in its ranks.

[Kosovan] It is known that imperialist circles in the United States, together with the Beijing rulers, were preparing a kind of political storm for this meeting in Havana. The opponents of the nonalined movement intended to discredit the very idea of the conference, and resorted to an argument of the existence of alleged unsolvable contradictions among its participants. Beijing and Washington tried together to convince the nonalined countries that Cuba, having become the movement's coordinating country, would turn it into an instrument of Soviet policy. How, Sergey Mikhaylovich, were these tactics of subversive action by the enemies of the nonalined movement manifested at the conference itself?

[(Galyakov)] These forces again reminded people of their existence indeed in Havana primarily through reports and commentaries by the Western press which were clearly directed to the attention of the participants in the conference. What did they say about the nonalined movement and about its tasks? The London FINANCIAL TIMES and the Paris LE MONDE, for example, both harped on the movement's crisis, while the mass media in the United States, as Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin has already said, disseminated absurd fabrications about the appearance of Soviet naval vessels off Cuban shores, which, they said, by their menacing appearance alone would frighten the participants in the conference.

We journalists saw how certain people at the conference were trying secretly, covertly, to disseminate all sorts of pamphlets with tendentious interpretations of the principles of the nonalined movement. The authors of these pamphlets were emphasizing not the task of anti-imperialist struggle but the concept of the movement's so-called purity. This usually implies the need to keep, so to speak, an equal distance both from the socialist countries, which are friendly toward the movement, and from the imperialist powers. But in this the authors clearly did not want to draw any distinction between the NATO bloc, the aggressive actions of which threaten stability and peace in the world, and the purely defensive Warsaw Pact Organization.

From these positions they argued the equal responsibility of the great powers for the continuation of the arms race, ignoring the radical difference between the political courses of these powers themselves, and so on.

[Kosovan] I think the meaning of such falsifications is obvious; to introduce a split into the ranks of the nonalined movement and to erode and weaken its anti-imperialistic stance. This was the aim of the question, imposed by the enemies of the movement, regarding the representation of Kampuchea.

[(Galyakov)] Certain people were clearly hoping that discussion of this problem would introduce discord into the work of the forum. Such hopes, however, proved to be completely groundless. The henchman of the Pol Pot regime, who had claimed a seat in the hall in the plenary meeting, did not receive permission to take it. Many of the participants in this discussion quite rightly pointed out that the very problem of Kampuchea had arisen as a result of China's aggressive, hegemonistic policy on the Indochinese peninsula. They expressed their total support for the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin..

Acting under the guise of diplomats and journalists, Beijing emissaries at Havana also tried to work on certain delegates at the conference, mainly in an anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban spirit. However, the behind-the-scenes maneuvers by the imperialist Beijing agents were not able to introduce discord into the family of nonalined countries. The discussion of the so-called Kampuchean question, the dissemination of all kinds of falsifications and inventions by the Western mass media, and the absurd fabrications about the presence of Soviet naval vessels off the Cuban shores, indicate that imperialism is not giving up its hopes of causing disunity among the participants in the nonalined movement or of driving a wedge between them and the countries of the socialist community, whose position on many important questions of world development is close or identical to the positions of the participants in the Havana forum.

This is why the delegates paid such attention to the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The passage in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message which talks of the Soviet Union's readiness, together with the other participants in the Warsaw Pact, to dissolve this organization simultaneously with the dissolution of NATO, made a great impression on the participants in the conference. As one Western journalist put it, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message was a kind of political bomb on which the attempts by reactionary forces to isolate the nonalined countries from the socialist community had foundered. A high appraisal of the solidarity and disinterested aid which this community gives to the developing countries was expressed in the speeches of many delegates to the forum.

COMMENTARIES ON RESULTS OF NONALINED CONFERENCE

PRAVDA Editorial

LD171449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Influential Factor in World Politics"]

[Text] The sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government has been held in Havana. In the 18 years since it came into being this movement has united a large group of countries and has become an influential factor in world politics. The conference, in which representatives of more than 100 countries and national liberation movements participated, was the most representative nonalined forum in the movement's entire history.

The developing countries' foreign policy has grown noticeably more active in recent years. This has manifested itself in the enhancement of the nonalined movement's role in the international arena. Thanks to the further growth of the might and influence of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, there has been a sharp reduction in imperialism's room for maneuvering and for influencing the liberated countries. With the present correlation of forces they are countering the imperialist diktat much more successfully. This is greatly helped by the consistent implementation of the program formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for peoples' freedom and independence.

True to Lenin's behests, the USSR persistently upholds the cause of peaceful development in the world and tirelessly opposes imperialism and colonialism and all forms of inequality and oppression. "Our party supports and will continue to support peoples fighting for their freedom," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress. "Here the Soviet Union seeks no advantages for itself, pursues no concessions and does not strive after political supremacy or to amass military bases."

The Havana conference developed into a new demonstration of the vital capacity of the nonalined movement, whose members are well aware of who are their friends and who are their enemies. Many speakers at the conference expressed gratitude to the socialist states for their constant support for the national liberation struggle and the developing countries' interests. The task of preserving and strengthening-despite the intrigues of the imperialists and also the Beijing hegemonists--the nonalined countries' unity and cohesion and their solidarity with other detachments of anti-imperialist fighters assumed particularly great significance at this forum.

The socioeconomic and cultural development of young, independent states is closely linked with the struggle to strengthen world peace. In its final document the conference voiced satisfaction with the positive changes taking place worldwide in this direction and pointed out that the principles of peaceful coexistence must become the cornerstone of international relations. The forum participants hailed the European countries' efforts to ease tension and called for this process to be extended to other regions--which would help to resolve the problems of disarmament and liquidate hotbeds of military danger. The conference noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union and the United States have signed the SALT II treaty.

Despite the successes of the national liberation movement and the growing number of countries embarking on the path of free, independent development, the imperialist powers are not abandoning their attempts to halt and reverse the decolonization process. They are imposing new forms of subordination and dependence on young states. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of oppression remains one of the nonalined movement's main directions. The conference participants came out for the speediest liberation of the peoples of southern Africa from the fetters of colonial dependence and racism and condemned the West's military support for racist regimes in that part of the globe.

The Havana forum also touched extensively on problems of the struggle against Israeli aggression and of settling the Near East conflict and of insuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The conference's work and final documents revealed the growing isolation of the Cairo regime, which has adopted a policy of collusion with Israel and imperialism. The conference participants condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, which infringe on the inalienable rights of the Arab nation and the Arab people of Palestine, help to prolong the occupation and colonization of Arab territory and abet Tel Aviv's aggressive actions. It was decided to set up a special committee to study the question of suspending Egypt's membership of the nonalined movement for violating its principles. The PLO was acknowledged as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The final declaration adopted in Havana reflects the growth of tension in Southeast Asia. Peace and stability in this region, it was pointed out at the conference, can triumph only on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in states' internal affairs. The forum participants rejected attempts by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with the support of their Beijing masters to usurp the legitimate place of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the nonalined movement.

The Havana conference reflected Latin America's growing role in the affairs of this movement. Its participants demanded that the United States liquidate its military bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico and grant the Puerto Rican people the possibility of realizing their right to self-determination. They voiced solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who have won victory over the dictatorship of Somoza--American imperialism's henchman--and confirmed their support for Chile's democratic forces in their struggle against the military fascist regime.

Together with all the progressive world public the Soviet people welcome the results of the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government. The Havana forum has made a weighty new contribution to strengthening peace and international security, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and to strengthening the liberated countries' political and economic independence.

The cause of the peoples' freedom and independence and the cause of social progress will triumph!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD171133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Influential Force of our Time"]

[Text] The entire world public's attention is now riveted on the results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government which ended a few days ago in Havana. The final declaration and a number of other documents of this supreme forum of the nonalined movement adopted as a result of profound and sometimes acute debate are evidence of loyalty to the principles proclaimed when the movement was created 18 years ago. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for the strengthening of the young independent countries' political and economic self-sufficiency, a just world economic order, disarmament and detente--those are the main problems reflected in these documents which will be the nonalined countries' action program for the next few years.

It is important to note not only the fact that these vital problems of our time were on the Havana conference's agenda but also--and this is the main point--the approach toward examining them and the pronounced anti-imperialist trend of the decisions adopted. This certainly displayed the maturity of the nonalined movement which did not fall for the various provocative incitements and false blandishments of imperialist and Beijing propaganda which were gambling on splitting the movement because of their fear of these actions in the anti-imperialist struggle which are intensifying from conference to conference. Having surmounted certain disagreements which naturally exist between the member countries which are heterogeneous in terms of their social and political structures, the movement is still more united and stronger after the Havana conference.

In his greetings message to the participants in this prestigious international forum, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, called the nonalined countries' movement an "influential factor in world politics." Analysis of the results of the Havana meeting entirely bears out the correctness of those words--for the really cardinal problems of our time were discussed which perturbs not only the movement's members but also all progressive mankind and all who advocate peace and international security, the freedom and social progress of the peoples and disarmament and peaceful coexistence. The nonalined countries demonstrated at their sixth conference a profound understanding of the complexity and importance of the tasks facing them.

Their attention focused on the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, on measures to establish just economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, on exposing imperialism's intrigues in the Near East and Southeast Asia, on condemning racism and apartheid, on analyzing the present international situation and the processes taking place in various countries and on the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples. Very lofty and noble tasks. They assume special importance nowadays when the relaxation of tension is the predominant trend in the world and the national liberation movement is scoring more and more new successes, although imperialism is seeking in every possible way to preserve its own positions.

The responsibility of a conference such as the Havana conference is high and its participants well understood this. To embody in specific actions and deeds the aspirations and hopes of the peoples who have recently liberated themselves from colonial dependence and who are waging a national liberation struggle--it can be said with complete justification, was the leitmotif of the forum which has just ended. Evidence of this is provided by the final declaration which makes a profound analysis of the situation in the modern world and the nonalined movement and outlines paths for further action.

The explosive situation in the Near East and the Palestinian problem was one of the main themes of the Havana summit. The heated debate during this discussion repeatedly took the form of sharp criticism from the lofty conference rostrum of the trilateral collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States. The discussion of the Near East problem showed that the struggle for national independence and especially the support for liberation movements still remain one of the fundamental principles of the nonalined countries' actions.

The establishment of just and equal economic relations between the developing countries and the developed capitalist states and the struggle of southern Africa's patriots for their freedom and independence and also of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for economic independence occupied a central place in the Havana conference. The final declaration notes these issues as the most urgent and acute problems in connection with the deepening of capitalism's world economic crisis and the imperialist powers' desire to shift the burden of the crisis onto the developing countries' shoulders.

The Havana forum has shown that the nonalined countries' ranks are cohesive and that unity of action against imperialism is strengthening and gaining new force--and this force is vitally necessary to the nonalined movement.

GROMYKO MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

LD172048 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 17, TASS--A delegation of the USSR, led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, has arrived here for the 34th U.N. General Assembly session which is to open on September 18.

Delegations of the Ukrainian SSR, led by Foreign Minister of the Republic Georgiy Shevel, and of the Belorussian SSR, led by Foreign Minister of the Republic Anatoliy Gruinovich, arrived here simultaneously for the session.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

The Soviet delegation arrived in New York to attend the 34th U.N. General Assembly session which is opening tomorrow. This session, as it usually happens at general assembly sessions, is to discuss topical international issues.

A major positive event of great importance both for the USSR and the USA was the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna during which the SALT II treaty was signed.

There were also events of a different character caused by the policy of certain states. A war of aggression was unleashed against the Vietnamese people. There continues a tense situation in the Middle East which is being aggravated by the anti-Arab separate deal between Israel and Egypt. Plans are being made for deploying new types of missile-nuclear arms in Europe. The development of events in some other regions of the world also gives cause for concern.

In the present conditions it is necessary to give a resolute rebuff to any actions directed against detente, to attempts of putting pressure on other countries and peoples and of dictating them what they should do. The U.N. General Assembly can and must make its contribution to strengthening peace and improving the international situation. The Soviet delegation, being guided by the peaceable policy of our country, will contribute to this in every way.

There has not been a single General Assembly session at which the Soviet Union would not suggest clearcut measures aimed at restricting the arms race and achieving disarmament, at deepening the relaxation of international tension and strengthening international security, measures really leading to peace and development of cooperation. Such measures have always been met with understanding and support in the Assembly. We hope that it will be also so this time.

In conclusion I would like to express the best of wishes to the residents of New York, to all the American people.

GLAZUNOV DISCUSSES AGENDA FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD172240 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly session is opening in New York. More from our commentator Viktor Glazunov:

The agenda already lists over 125 issues. These include the world's hot spots. Following the Camp David meetings, the Middle East situation has become still more explosive. In southern Africa, there is heightened tension following the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia. As for Southeast Asia, peaceful prospects have been shattered by Beijing's assuming the right to teach lessons to other countries, when those countries oppose its great power designs.

The members of the United Nations cannot be indifferent to these events, because each one represents a mounting threat to world peace. Whenever peace is in danger, it is always lined with force or the threat to use it. The crying necessity of our times is to rid mankind of the mountains of weapons that have been stockpiled in the world. The more so since these weapons, if used, would destroy the very basis of human civilization. In these conditions, disarmament becomes the key not only to peace but to the preservation of life on earth. Naturally, disarmament has now become the primary issue in world politics. It will also be in the center of attention at the General Assembly session. The United Nations secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, indicated that at his latest press conference.

The UN session is gathering in a very difficult situation. On the one hand there is such a favourable factor as the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. But on the other, there are the American plans to deploy new nuclear missile systems at home and in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has maintained all along that it's in the interest of genuine security not to increase military potentials but to reduce them on a mutual basis. The peace and progress of mankind, said Leonid Brezhnev, today depend more than ever before on whether it will be possible to break the deadly spiral of ever rising arms production.

On the General Assembly agenda there are more than 20 proposals linked with disarmament. The Soviet Union put forward most of them. There are no types of weapons the Soviet Union would not be ready to reduce and then to destroy on a reciprocal basis. The Soviet proposals are based on that. The Soviet Union gives priority to nuclear disarmament because nuclear arms are the greatest threat to mankind. The Soviet Union, together with a group of other states, has proposed reducing arms production of all kinds and gradually cutting back stockpiles up to their complete elimination.

The United Nations was set up to maintain general peace. The main thing is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament. One hopes that the General Assembly session will play a constructive role in this direction.

UNESCO INFORMATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD151253 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 15, TASS--The Seventh Session of the International Commission on the Problems of Information came to a close at the UNESCO headquarters here.

The commission headed by Sean MacBride, a prominent Irish political figure, laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize "for the strengthening of peace among nations" and of the Nobel Peace Prize, considered parts one, two, three and four of a final report which is to be submitted for endorsement to the UNESCO general conference in Belgrade in 1980. It was decided to instruct the commission's secretariat to put finishing touches to above mentioned sections with due regard for numerous observations on the substance of the matter, that were made during the five-day discussion, as well as to prepare the report's concluding, fifth part containing conclusions and recommendations concerning the role of mass media in present-day society.

Some Western representatives at the session made insistent attempts at emasculating the draft final report and at imposing the principle of so-called 'free flow of information' and, under the cover of this notion, to turn down the developing countries' just demands for eradication of information imperialism and for the establishment of a new international order in the sphere of information. The Western representatives' attempts were rejected.

Most of the commission members regarded with a great attention the resolution of the Havana nonaligned summit conference on cooperation in the field of information, and the statement by the Journalists' International Seminar which was held in Tashkent in September this year. These were circulated as the commission's official documents.

A particular interest has been aroused by the Tashkent statement's section on the need for a wary and critical approach to offers of financial and technical aid in the development of mass media so as to prevent that aid from undermining the national sovereignty of the developing countries.

During the consideration of the question of the journalists' rights and duties, emphasized was the necessity of strict observance of the provisions of the UNESCO declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the media to strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The commission is to complete its work in November this year.

SYMPOSIUM ON THEORY OF SOLITONS ENDS IN KIEV

LD142244 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kiev, September 14, TASS--A Soviet-American symposium on the theory of solitons--new in modern physics--has ended in the Ukrainian capital. The symposium was attended, besides the organising countries, by a number of prominent scientists from the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Belgium, Italy, France and Japan.

The symposium marks the beginning of close cooperation between Soviet and American scientists in the new field of mathematical physics, TASS was told by chairman of the organising committee, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Roald Sagd yev. We agreed on regular meetings and discussed concrete problems to be tackled jointly.

I have been closely cooperating with Soviet scientists for over ten years, TASS was told by U.S. physicist Wendel Horten, professor at Texas University. These contacts have proved highly successful, especially in the studies of non-linear and turbulent phenomena. Both Soviet and U.S. physicists have outstanding results in the field. The exchange of these results will be undoubtedly fruitful. I think that we have good prospects for the expansion and deepening of such cooperation.

ANTARCTIC WORLD TREATY CONSULTATIVE TALKS OPEN 18 SEPTEMBER

LD180914 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 18, TASS--The Tenth Consultative Meeting on the International Treaty on the Antarctic has opened at the U.S. State Department with the participation of delegations of 13 states engaged in active scientific research in that area, including the USSR, Poland, the USA, Japan, France, Australia, Norway and other countries.

The time of holding the consultative meeting coincides with the 20th anniversary of signing the treaty on the Antarctic, which proclaimed the use of that part of the world having the most rigorous natural conditions solely for peaceful aims.

On the agenda of the tenth consultative meeting are such important issues as perfection of collection and exchange of meteorological information, living and mineral resources, human impact on the environment, the consequences of tourism and non-governmental expeditions to the area covered by the treaty on the Antarctic.

The heads of the delegations unanimously pointed out in their opening remarks the striving to cooperate so that the seventh continent permanently remain a zone of peace. The Soviet delegation pointed to the successes reached over 20 years in the exploration of the Antarctic and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's determination to carry on cooperation in the spirit of the treaty on the Antarctic.

REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC SYMPOSIUM BEING HELD IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD140410 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, September 13, TASS--"Liberty, equality, freedom for spiritual life, possibility for the development of personality in society--such are the rights enjoyed by Moslems, along with all other citizens of Tadzhikistan, one of the republics of Soviet East," said Tadzhikistan's Kazi Mirza Abdullah Kalanov who spoke at an Islamic symposium now under way in Dushanbe.

Touching upon the role of the Tadzhik people in the development of Islamic culture, the Kazi noted that the Tadzhik people gave to the world many scholars who contributed vastly to world science and culture, to the development of Islamic thought. A deep imprint on world culture was made by such scientist as Abdullah al-Buhari, Imam al-Darami, Imam al-Ternez and others. Poet Nosir Hisrou known for his work "Safar Nemz" (The Book of Travel) lived and worked here in the second century of the Hegira. The speaker recalled poetry of Abdallah Rudagi and other works of poets and scholars who lived in Tadzhikistan, whose works that are being studied to this day.

In 1980 the whole world will mark the millenium since the birth of great scholar, poet, thinker, Medic Abu Ali ibn Cina (Avicenna). In the Soviet Union, this celebration will be held in Dushanbe, Kazi Mirza Abdullah Kalanov said. He expressed the hope that the persons attending the present symposium will participate in the celebration.

Touching upon the work of other scientists whose work was of historic importance, the kazi specifically recalled Mavlyan Yakub Sharhi, who was born in the village Charhi in the neighbouring friendly country of Afghanistan. He lived [word indistinct] in the territory of the present [name indistinct] in the first half of the ninth century of the Hegira. His work entitled "Tafsiri Mavlono Yakubi Charhi" was a symbol of friendship between the Tadzhik people and the people of Afghanistan, with whom we are linked not only by good-neighbourly relations but also by similarity of a number of cultural traditions and traditions of everyday life.

But with all the significance of the contribution by the scholars of Central Asia, including Tadzhik thinkers, to the world treasury of culture, the people of Tadzhikistan remained rightless till the October Revolution, Kazi Kalanov said. There was only one person with elementary literacy per 200 people in Tadzhikistan. There was no industry in Tadzhikistan. Everything including doornails had to be imported. And now Tadzhikistan is a highly developed republic. It exports its industrial goods to 40 countries. A particularly valuable fine-staple cotton is grown in Tadzhikistan. Education of the people reached a high level. Every third citizen in the republic is studying. The people have freedom of conscience alongside with other rights and freedoms. Mosques are being built in Tadzhikistan. Islamic monuments of the past centuries are being preserved.

The Tadzhik people is a member of the great community of nations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which makes a great contribution to the cause of peace.

The present symposium, Kazi Kalanov said, will undoubtedly help strengthen brotherhood and friendship among Moslems of many countries, will serve the cause of peace and happiness of all people on earth.

Soviet Muslim on Life in USSR

LD171226 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Interview with Imam Akhmetzyan Mustafin, given to unidentified correspondent; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Numerous letters have been received from our Muslim listeners asking how Muslims live in a socialist country and about the rights that they enjoy. Imam Akhmetzyan Mustafin [name as heard] says:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to our foreign brothers in faith. I am truly happy to have the opportunity to extend greetings in the name of Soviet Muslims to our foreign brothers in faith.

You ask about our life in the Soviet Union, which is one of the socialist countries. We can answer this question briefly, by saying that we live like the rest of the Soviet citizens--believers and nonbelievers. We enjoy all the rights stated in the Constitution applicable to all Soviet citizens. We carry out all obligations required by law.

I often speak to people who come to the mosque. I have never heard anyone complain of being deprived of any priority right enjoyed by other Soviet citizens because of his belief in almighty God. We freely adhere to the teachings of the prophet. We carry out everything that is stated in the Koran. We fully perform the rites of prayers in the mosques. No one has the right to interfere in our activity. We are free to adopt any mazhab [denomination] or not to adopt any mazhab. This is purely up to the individual. The rights are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution.

[Question] Do the Shari'ab laws apply to the conditions of believers in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] God Almighty has commanded us to follow his orders that are stated in the Holy Koran and to live in friendship so that we may attain the objective. It has rightly been said that friendship and unity enable a person to realize the general good.

I would like to stress that life in the Islamic areas of our country has been witnessing beneficial development and change as is the case in all regions of the Soviet Union.

I refer to the republics of Central Asia where the majority of Soviet Muslims live. I often visit Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to attend to some religious matters. I have seen the improvement that has been taking place every year in these places. New towns are being built. Lands which had been left barren for many centuries are being reclaimed. As God has ordered us, every one of us enjoys the fruit of his labor on equal basis. All receive equal pay in return for equal work.

The imam continues: Our mosque is open daily for prayers. My brothers in faith often ask me to visit them at home or to perform marriage ceremonies and other rites and traditions. I see for myself how believers live. Everyone has a well paid job in accordance with his specialisation. Muslims like all other citizens receive free housing and their children receive free education.

They receive pensions when they reach retirement age. Old age is respected here. Sons receive the specialization they seek. Some of them become doctors, teachers, engineers and so forth. Some of them have abandoned our faith and we do not reproach them for doing so. Thus, Muslims coexist with the citizens both at family and state level. We see that this responds to the Shari'ah laws.

[Question] Your Eminence the Imam. What can you say about the relations between the Soviet Muslims and their brothers in other countries?

[Answer] God has said that all men are equal and all are the children of Adam. Thus, in its teachings, Islam concentrates on equality and bans racial discrimination, enmity and hatred. It calls for peace and cooperation among peoples. Our Muslims often visit other countries and perform the pilgrimage. We see the Soviet state helping the developing countries in all fields and working for peace. Thank God peace reigns over us.

[Question] How do you appraise the significance of the international conference on the 14th Century of the Hegirah which ended recently in Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan?

[Answer] We are happy that this conference was held. We are happy because we welcomed in our country our brothers in faith from other countries. The conference was held under the slogan: The 15th Century of the Hegira Should be a Century of Peace and Friendship among Nations. Prominent religious leaders from many countries took part in the conference. May God bless our steps. The conference participated in the cause of peace and the strengthening of mutual understanding to which all nations aspire.

Report on Press Conference

LD171818 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The beginning of a new age of Hegira, Muslim era, has been the subject of a news conference in Dushanbe for Soviet and foreign journalists. The conference came on the heels of an international symposium that marked the event. The 4-day symposium in the capital of the Soviet Tadzhikistan republic closed last Saturday and attracted some 30 nations, among them India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. It is part of preparations for a conference in the city of Tashkent to be held in a year's time, in September 1980, that will also be devoted to the beginning of the new 15th Moslem era.

The chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Mufti Ziyauddin Babakhanov, says he is pleased with the outcome of the symposium. The forum showed that all the participants would like to improve relations of fraternity between Muslims across the world. Mufti Babakhanov said the people who attended the symposium tried to make it a tribute [as heard] for a wide discussion of various problems facing mankind, first of all those of peace and social progress. The mufti said it was the main task of the Muslim religion to uphold and promote peace on earth, for Allah created the earth not for destruction. The Koran says this: Do not make demolition of earth after it has been ennobled.

Participants in the symposium unanimously denounced Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon. They demanded Israel's full withdrawal from the illegally occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs, and recognition of their right to self-determination. We also expressed deep concern, Mutfi Babakhanov said, over the aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia and southern Africa. The chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan concluded by saying that the international symposium in Dushanbe was the world's first such symposium devoted to an effort to meet the 15th age of Hegira in a worthy manner. It should be an age of peace, justice and [word indistinct].

Asked by our correspondent what he thinks about the position of worshippers in the Soviet Union, Shaykh (Khalil Mayah) of Lebanon had this to say: We were given plenty of chance to see how Soviet Muslims live. They live a pious life, they observe all the remarkable dates in the life of our prophet and Islam. Proof of these good traditions is the symposium just held devoted to the beginning of a new age of Hegira. We see that Soviet Muslims have no difficulty in exercising their religious rights. There are many mosques in the Soviet Union and religious literature is published. We were extremely glad that Soviet Muslims gave us a hearty welcome indeed. They are both cordial and hospitable, and it's firm friendship and love that unites them all.

Participants in the international symposium today left for Samarkand to continue acquainting themselves with the life of Soviet Muslims. They will also visit Bokhara, Tashkent and Baku.

End of Dushanbe Symposium

LD151427 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Dushanbe, September 15, TASS--The Islamic symposium dedicated to the incoming 15th Century of Hegira ended in the capital of Tadzhikistan. The symposium's communique notes the widely-representative character of this Muslim forum which was attended by religious figures from the Soviet Union republics as well as from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Algeria, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Tunisia, Lebanon, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Bulgaria, Libya, Kuwait, Chad, Austria, France, Britain, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and the Maldives.

The Soviet Muslims' contribution to the development of the Islamic thought was highly appreciated in speeches by guests from Arab and other Islamic countries. "The participants in the meeting, the communique says, expressed the conviction that the Soviet Muslims are the worthy successors to the cause of their great forefathers". It is pointed out that the Muslims of the USSR in the conditions of full freedom observe religious prescriptions and that they "are an example of patriotic devotion to the cause of prosperity of their country, to the cause of universal peace and social progress."

The participants in the forum expressed a deep concern in connection with the aggravation of the situation in such places as the Middle East, South East Asia, and Africa's south.

H. JACKSON ASSAILED ON ANTI-CUBAN, ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD141514 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In the United States another anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign continues. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Viktor Shragin writes:

Hardly anybody is surprised by the fact that Senator Henry Jackson has contributed to that campaign. The militaristic elements in the United States have long been using him as a battering-ram against the policy of relaxation. This time the senator not only repeated fabrications about the alleged presence in Cuba of Soviet combat troops, he also attacked relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. To listen to him, it would seem that the long cooperation between the two sovereign countries, including Cuba's defenses, is not their inalienable right.

The desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the independent countries is a typical feature of the U.S. foreign policy. In the past 30 years the United States 215 times threatened to use arms against other countries in order to secure political advantages for itself, and not always were those threats only verbal, as the newspaper L'HUMANITE in Paris pointed out. There were very many examples, from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, from Korea to Guatemala, and from Lebanon to Nicaragua which show that very often the United States moves from threats to deeds. It is amazing how easily the United States proclaims this or that region of the world the sphere of America's vital interests. Sometimes this is even a region which is far away from the United States, at the other end of the world. At present the Pentagon is completing the formation of a so-called quick response corps. The strength of this police force will be 110,000. As U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown pointed out, the force will remain ready for action in any regions. Among them could be the Far East, Northeast Asia and the Middle East. Why is this being done?

An American institute of political studies says those plans are meant to intimidate the governments that refuse to obey the instructions of Washington with the threat of direct military action. While conducting its provocative campaign against Cuba, Washington says nothing about the fact that American servicemen are now stationed in 114 countries. There are more than 450,000 of them, and they have at their disposal the latest weapons, including nuclear. Even those facts are enough to see why the United States began this new anti-Cuban campaign. It wants to undermine the prestige of Cuba as an active member of the nonalined movement.

The nonalined countries are against diktat in international affairs. They stand for eliminating the remnants of colonialism and racism and for strengthening peace. But such a policy does not suit the forces that stand behind such figures as Senator Henry Jackson.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S., PRC PROPAGANDA ON TROOPS IN CUBA

OW171018 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Sep 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Following the provocative clamor by U.S. propaganda on the so-called stationing of a Soviet combat unit in Cuba, Chinese propaganda immediately raised a hue and cry about this myth fabricated by the U.S. intelligence organizations, saying the so-called stationing of a Soviet combat unit in Cuba threatens U.S. security. Coordination has obviously taken place.

The motives of the fabrication are: First, to complicate Soviet-U.S. relations and, second, to undermine Cuba's prestige within the nonalined movement, following the Havana nonalined summit.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA has clearly explained that the military training center in Cuba has been in operation for 17 years, and that the Soviet military personnel there teach Cuban soldiers to use the Soviet supplies with which Cuban troops are equipped. These Soviet military personnel are by no means a so-called combat unit, and their role and their numbers do not and cannot threaten the United States or any other country.

Over the past several days, some U.S. newspapers have openly discussed and pointed out that the training center does not play either a combat role or threaten any country. However, Beijing propaganda still frantically opposes the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Beijing henchmen of imperialist anticommunist propaganda fundamentally ignore facts and truth and, just like anticommunist elements in the West, cannot last without vilifying forces of peace and socialism. The Beijing leaders' coordination with imperialist and anticommunist elements primarily indicates that they respect neither China's revolutionary concept nor the Chinese people's tradition of anti-imperialist struggle.

PRAVDA CITES ITT STATEMENT REFUTING USSR RADAR BASE IN CUBA

LD171549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "One More Falsification"]

[Text] Washington, 14 September--The sensation blown up by TIME magazine which in the past few days has joined the provocative ballyhoo in the United States around the mythical Soviet "combat presence" in Cuba has burst like a soap bubble. Acting in accordance with the principle that the end justifies the means, the magazine's editorial office published a color photograph designed to prove, according to the provocateurs' plans, that "a Soviet radar station has been created in Cuba."

The photograph depicts, against a background of blue sky, antennae which, the magazine alleges, are part of a Soviet electronic eavesdropping complex whose aim is "the interception of U.S. and international civilian, military and space" radio transmissions.

But TIME has got itself in a fix. The Washington POST reports that the masters of lies were caught out by ITT. It transpired that a spokesman for that company had stated that the photograph published by the magazine shows antennae which an ITT subsidiary installed on the outskirts of Havana back in 1957 to back up telephone and sometimes television communications between the United States and Cuba. Even a superficial look at the photograph, ITT spokesman Bernard Goodrich noted, shows that the antennae depicted in the photograph cannot be used for the purposes described by TIME magazine.

The story of TIME magazine's falsification is instructive in its way. It recalls yet again that certain circles in the United States scorn no means to harm detente and hinder the development of Soviet-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect.

POZNER ANSWERS CRITICAL LETTER FROM U.S. LISTENER

LD170232 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Hello, my name is Yuriy Reshetnikov. Every now and then we receive letters from our listeners who don't like our broadcasts. We here at the North American Department of Radio Moscow are of the opinion that listeners have more than simply the right to criticize us, they also have the right to have their views made public. Today I have invited Vladimir Pozner, whose daily talk has a following in the United States, to be on the answering end.

[Pozner] Thanks for the introduction, Yuriy.

[Reshetnikov] "My pleasure, Vladimir. Now let's get down to business. Today's letter comes from Mr Chester (Funnye), and I hope I pronounced it right. He makes his home in Atlanta, Georgia, and he wrote us a very angry letter indeed. I'm going to read it word for word, stopping only to hear what you have to say to each point. Okay?

[Pozner] "Fire away."

[Reshetnikov] "Not only do I find your broadcasts uninteresting, but annoying as well. One day never passes without a bad word for the United States. I don't like it when you fill your broadcasts with anti-American propaganda. What can you say to that, Vladimir?

[Pozner] "When someone applies for a job to the North American service of Radio Moscow, the editor in chief will invariably ask that person: How do you feel about America? If the answer is negative, if the applicants have no warm feelings for America, its people, literature, songs, then that person will most probably be turned down. Now that is a fact all of us who work here know. With that kind of approach I don't think it is possible to have broadcasts filled with anti-American propaganda. Of course we criticize certain people and certain things. We are opposed to capitalism as an economic system. But that is not at all the same thing as being anti-American." Finally, I would like to mention a letter from Mr (James Hutch). This listener, now living in Japan, agrees with the Soviet view as broadcast.

[Reshetnikov] "Okay, back to Mr (Funnye's) comments. Moskva used to be my favorite station, but I got tired of all the lies and bragging. I was reading a newspaper not long ago and found an article about Russian refugees in Atlanta. They said they were scared in Russia. They loved Moskva but not the KGB or the Communist Party. One person from Riga said that the shower was out of the way in their cramped apartment. You never mention this in your transmissions; you only mention that housing is 5 percent of an income in the USSR. This was not propaganda. It came from the horse's mouth. How do you feel about that, Vladimir?

[Pozner] "I wonder what station Mr (Funnye) has been listening to? Certainly we speak about the things we take pride in, such as stable prices, including the rent which has not changed for over 50 years. But we also discuss our shortcomings and problems." I have often spoken about them. "But of course, it all depends on what horse's mouth you prefer to believe.

[Reshetnikov] "What do you mean by that?

[Pozner] "Well, Mr (Funnye) seems to indicate he believes what an immigrant--not a refugee, let me add--an immigrant from the USSR was quoted as saying by a Georgia newspaper.

That, he says, is really authentic. But to my way of thinking I would put more stock in the nonemigrant's words. Thus I would be more prone to trust the view of an American citizen living in America than those of an American who emigrated from his country and who seeks to make political capital. And as for loving or not loving, well frankly I think it's be pretty weird to love a government organization or a political party. You can love a person, a city, a country, but not a government or a party body. Those can be supported or not, respected or not, and in that sense I would say we have nothing to worry about, regardless of what some Soviet emigrant now living in Georgia might think.

[Reshetnikov] "Here's another point by Mr (Funnye). He writes: Speaking of propaganda, I don't like what you said about the Voice of America, the voice of Soviet dissidents. How absurd can you be! Vladimir, what is your comment?"

[Pozner] "If Mr (Funnye) could listen to the Voice of America's Russian language broadcasts--I underline that, the Russian language broadcasts, and that's what reference he had in mind-he would have to agree that Soviet dissidents are given very broad coverage. Listening to the VOA in Russian one gets the impression that most Soviets are dissidents, which is indeed absurd."

[Reshetnikov] "If communism is so great, writes Mr (Funnye), why do the Vietnamese flee. On TV there was a feature about the boat people. One Vietnamese woman said that she did not want to live in a communist country. Again straight from the horse's mouth. Even with your propaganda you use in your country, everybody wants to resettle here. How about that, Vladimir?"

[Pozner] "If the Vietnamese people were not for the system they now have they would never have fought as long and as hard, and as victoriously as they did. They would not fight for something they did not want." Similarly the Soviet people fought for what they wanted. All revolutions have led to mass emigration. The boat people, ex-private owners, don't want to live in a society run by the people. Most Vietnamese emigrants are Chinese nationals pressured into leaving the country by China. "We have something like 268 million people in this country, and to say that most of that number want to leave and resettle in America is like saying that the Vietnamese people don't want the society they fought so hard to get."

[Reshetnikov] "Vladimir, Mr (Funnye) further asks why do we jam U.S. broadcasts? Who says Russian villages don't have gas, plumbing or running water. That we have fewer than 3 million cars as compared to 100 million cars in the United States. It's a fact, he concludes, that we're 10 years ahead of Russia. Well, is it?"

[Pozner] "Point one: We do not--I repeat--do not jam Voice of America broadcasts. Point two: Living standards. Yes, they are higher in America." This is because of the USSR's history. America is behind on employment and public health system. There are no slums or ghettoes in the USSR."

[Reshetnikov] "Still Chester (Funnye) calls Radio Moscow--and I quote--a crock of hypocrisy."

[Pozner] "Well, name-calling is a rather sorry kind of argument." Let the listener judge.

GROWING CAMPAIGN AGAINST MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION NOTED

LD181037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary: "Halt the Arms Race"]

[Text] The campaign of protest against the arms race and for the expeditious ratification of the SALT II treaty is widening in the United States. The campaigners have particularly condemned the U.S. President's recent decision to deploy the new MX mobile ICBMS. As a resolution of the Congress of the National Council for U.S.-Soviet Friendship (NCUSF), which has just ended in Chicago points out, this decision could lead to an escalation of and the start of a new phase in the arms race. The participants in the NCUSF congress called on U.S. congressmen to vote against appropriations for the MX missile and called on the Senate to ratify without delay the SALT II treaty, which has the approval of the majority of Americans. More and more U.S. citizens are coming out in support of the slogan advanced by the U.S. Communist Party: "People before Profits!" This slogan has a particularly topical ring to it now that, against a background of impending economic recession, U.S. state organs are giving priority to maintaining profits for the military-industrial complex monopolies and increasing the Pentagon budget, while at the same time cutting appropriations for social programs and for aid for the needy and the unemployed. According to President J. Carter, the MX system (development, production and deployment) is expected to cost the U.S. taxpayer $33 billion over the next 10 years, a horrendous sum. It is no accident that J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, has said that deploying this missile is a strategic error which will not only costs tens of billions of dollars but will also have negative repercussions for establishing arms control. This view is shared by the public organization "Citizens for a Sane World," which advocates reducing strategic arms. Its leaders are of the opinion that the production and deployment of the MX will not increase U.S. security but will only exacerbate its economic difficulties. It is rightly pointed out by a number of commentators that, despite Washington's official statements, the decision on the MX, for which U.S. "hawks" have been pressing for a long time, will complicate rather than simplify further strategic arms limitation talks. Only the U.S. military-industrial complex, whose placemen are swinging one lucrative order after another to the accompaniment of panic-stricken screams about "the Soviet threat," stands to gain from this decision. It is only logical that the progressive U.S. public should be calling for the creation of a broad movement for the cancellation of the MX program and a halt to the arms race.

SOVIET ENGINEER IN JAPAN DEFECTS TO U.S.

For a Hong Kong AFP account of the defection of a Soviet engineer in Japan to the U.S., see the Japan section of the 17 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

11 SEP PRAVDA ITEM ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

[Editorial Report WA] A comparison of the TASS English item entitled "PRAVDA Views Controversy Over Soviet Troops in Cuba" published on page A1 of the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with an item entitled "Who Needed This and Why?" published in the 11 September Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page one shows that with the exception of the first introductory paragraph in the TASS item, the two items are identical. The article is published in four columns on the lower left side of the page. An examination of the other central dailies show that IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, AND TRUD did not publish the item.

COMMENT ON ATTEMPTS TO BUY WEAPONRY FROM WEST

OW161851 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Loginov commentary: "Beijing is taking the road to militarization"]

[Excerpts] Beijing's special envoys can be seen in various countries of the world. They have come to these countries to buy 5,000 kinds of modern weapons. Recently, four Chinese military delegations have visited various European countries.

A Chinese military delegation led by PLA General Staff Deputy Chief Yang Yong has visited aircraft manufacturing plants in Britain; a Chinese military delegation led by PLA General Staff Deputy Chief Wang Shangrong has visited Belgium's ordnance factories; a Chinese naval officers delegation has visited Italian shipyards; a Chinese military delegation is going to visit West Germany. Why have the Beijing leaders obstinately carried out these activities? They are not trying to strengthen China's defense capability, for they know very well that no country is threatening China and that no country wants to invade it. The Beijing leaders are carrying out a scheme to purse piratical and adventurist actions in the international arena. This is the real reason why they are making war preparations.

The gangster logic advocated by Beijing's upper strata ruling clique is arms expansion, arms expansion and more arms expansion so that it can use force to threaten its neighbors and their people and to encroach upon their sovereignty and territorial integrity. To achieve this aim, the Beijing leaders will spare no efforts and will not spare the people's money. Mao Zedong did this in the past.

What kind of policy is being pursued by Mao Zedong's successors? They have been vigorously publicizing their four modernizations program to the Chinese people. The past 3 years of rule by Beijing's new leaders have shown that China's main resources are being concentrated on strengthening military potential to turn China into a militarized country and that funds are not proportionately used on civil industrial departments, agriculture, science and technology. It can be said categorically that in the past few years the Beijing strata ruling clique made prepartions for a large-scale invasion of Vietnam. During this period the Beijing leaders purchased weapons, fuel and strategic materials from foreign countries, squandering the people's money. The consequences are that China had to cancel purchase of plants and equipment from Japan.

Foreign observers have reported that military industries have been given top priority in Beijing. The Beijing leaders plan to buy large quantities of arms, such as tanks, aircraft and artillery from abroad. How much will this cost the Chinese people? The British Harrier aircraft is a good example. A Harrier costs 1 million pounds, about 3 million yuan, which is enough to pay for the living costs of 20,000 people for 2 years. The Chinese Government wants to buy 40 Harrier aircraft. This shows that the Beijing leaders, ignoring the fact that China's economy is facing serious difficulties, are prepared to squander the money of the Chinese people to carry out a new military adventurist action.

PEACE & PROGRESS NOTES BEIJING LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

OW141401 Moscow Radio Peace & Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing has announced a reshuffle within the Chinese leadership. The 11th session of China's NPC Standing Committee, which was held on Thursday, approved the appointment of Ji Pengfei, former vice foreign minister [as heard], as vice premier of the State Council. Hence, he has been relieved from the posts of vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

The session also reinstituted the Ministry of Justice, which was abolished during the Cultural Revolution. Wei Wenbo, who was appointed minister of justice, was denounced as a member of the Liu Shaoqi renegade clique and persecuted in 1967.

The session also decided to set up the Ministry of Geology with Sun Daquang as minister and the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building with Jiao Ruoyu as minister and relieved Zhang Jingfu from his position as minister of finance and appointed him deputy secretary general of the Financial and Economic Commission under the State Council. Wu Bo, former president of the Bank of China and vice minister of finance, was appointed minister of finance. In 1967 Wu Bo was accused of carrying out a revisionist line in financial work and dismissed from all posts.

Beijing's leadership reshuffle and rehabilitation of high-ranking activists purged during the Cultural Revolution show that the Deng Xiaoping clique is continuing to consolidate its position in China's power struggle.

DEMONSTRATION STAGED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

LD141252 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 14, TASS--According to news agencies' reports from Beijing about a thousand unemployed demobilized soldiers, workers and peasants staged a demonstration and a meeting at the central Tiananmen Square in Beijing. The meeting participants accused the authorities of bureaucracy, injustice, hunger, and persecution. The speaker openly criticized Mao Zedong for unleashing the so-called "Cultural Revolution".

Soldiers and police were unsuccessfully trying to prevent the demonstrators from distributing leaflets. Several arrests have been made.

One of the speakers, a demobilized soldier, expressed indignation at the fact that 200 friends of his cannot find jobs. The former serviceman said that he was turned into a pauper. Other speakers told about suicides, caused by the plight of the unemployed and brutal repressions by the police against those who dare express displeasure with the existing order in China.

ATTEMPTS TO HIDE CONSEQUENCES OF 'ARBITRARY RULE' IN TIBET

LD160122 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Beijing authorities have been doing a great deal to return the Dalai Lama to Tibet. They want him back, not in the capacity of the religious leader of the Tibetans, but as a private person. They have even shown him, through a correspondent, a photo of his room in the Potala Palace. The Dalai Lama, however, did not recognize the room. Not a single Tibetan, he said, would decorate a room in this way. In the same unskillful manner the Beijing authorities are now putting up a kind of puppet show which, they hope, will conceal the tragic consequences of their arbitrary rule in Tibet.

They have released from prison several participants in the anti-Chinese uprising in Tibet in 1959. They have also given it to understand that they supposedly agree to examine the possibility of lifting the limitations on visits by pilgrims to Tibet. The propaganda campaign has even involved the Panchen Lama, who is the No two man in the religious hierarchy of Tibetans. The Panchen Lama has spent 10 years in Chinese prisons. What is more the Chinese authorities have allowed a group of foreign journalists accredited in Beijing to go to Tibet. Observers feel that Beijing would like in this way to draw them into the propaganda campaign aimed at presenting the situation in Tibet in a light favorable for the Chinese authorities. But the journalists who visited Tibet have noticed at once the consequences of the years of bossing around by Chinese troops.

Take a ride from the airport to Lhasa and you'll see only a few clay huts left, although such homes used to be traditional but instead you'll see many barracks built by the Chinese. In some places the barracks house troops and are surrounded by a barbed wire fence. As for Lhasa, it looks today like a Chinese town, or, to be more exact, much like a Chinese town. The Beijing authorities admit that in Lhasa the Chinese population is predominant. People coming from China's central regions today count for more than a half of the 120,000 people living in Lhasa.

According to some sources, there are about 300,000 soldiers stationed in Tibet.. It is this army that is the pillar of Beijing's rule in Tibet. As for Chinese civil servants, they have remained foreign to Tibetans. No wonder. They cannot speak the Tibetan language and they despise Tibetan culture. Tuition in the Lhasa teachers' training college is conducted in Chinese. Most programs of Lhasa radio are also in Chinese. Chinese texts take up almost the entire space of the bilingual newspaper (SING JAN JIH PAO). By putting emphasis on the Chinese language and Han culture the Beijing authorities try to deprive the Tibetans of their national identity. Attempts are even being made to make them adopt Beijing slogans saying that Tibet belongs to the Chinese.

In other words, the policy which Beijing began to pursue after the Chinese troops occupied Tibet in 1959 has continued over these years. For that reason the Tibetans living in [words indistinct] are not inclined to accept the [word indistinct] conciliatory moves of Beijing. A demonstration of Tibetans in front of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi did not only demand a stop to all reprisals in Tibet, but also called for holding a referendum there to determine the future of the 6 million Tibetans. And the Dalai Lama told a Swiss journalist that [words indistinct] the offer from Beijing to return to Tibet until the Tibetan problem is solved.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN

LD171920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have sent a telegram to Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It says: Accept our greetings in connection with your appointment [izbraniye] to the post of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We express our conviction that the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the revolutionary Afghanistan will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, in the interests of peoples of our countries, to the benefit of peace and progress in Asia and in the whole world.

TASS Report on Telegram

LD172022 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--The Soviet leaders have congratulated Hafizollah Amin on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"We express confidence that fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and revolutionary Afghanistan will be further developed successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbour relations and cooperation, in the interests of the peoples of our countries and for the benefit of peace and progress in Asia and throughout the world", says the telegram sent by Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

HAFIZOLLAH AMIN'S ADDRESS TO NATION REPORTED

LD172058 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 17, TASS--Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, made an address to the people today.

Our working people enjoy the great privilege of having a people's state from which they may demand an account at any time, Hafizollah Amin said. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, relying on the inviolable alliance of the working class with the peasantry and other working people, is waging a just struggle in defence of the gains of the April revolution.

A new society without exploitation of man by man is being established in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Following a non-capitalist road of development, we resolutely brush aside all the economic, political, social and cultural survivals of the feudal system. Deep-going economic reforms are being carried out in the interests of the people in order to develop agriculture and to industrialise the country, and assistance is being given to the national bourgeoisie and merchants so that they could make the greatest possible contribution toward the prosperity of their homeland, thus discharging their duty to it.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is using all opportunities for developing culture, for raising the level of the knowledge of the working people of all nationalities, strives to achieve real brotherhood, equality, to ensure democratic rights and liberties for all nationalities and tribes of the country. From now on, H. Amin went on, wilfulness, arbitrariness, the feeling of insecurity, the lack of personal immunity and an irresponsible attitude to the people on the part of officials will be fully eliminated. No one will be imprisoned without any guilt, every patriot should now live with a feeling of profound love for the homeland, for the people and the revolution in order to add to the honour of the homeland, the people and of the People's Democratic rty of Afghanistan.

Hafizollah Amin said that a special commission is to be established shortly to draft a constitution which will be subsequently referred to appropriate organs for approval.

Dwelling on questions of Afghanistan's foreign policy Hafizollah Amin said that its foreign policy will continue to rest on the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty. The DRA tirelessly comes out in defence of peace in the region and throughout the world and is guided by the U.N. Charter. We shall wage consistently revolutionary struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, reaction, apartheid, racism, national oppression, despotism, oppression of man by man, chauvinism and nationalism while deeply believing in proletarian internationalism, he stressed.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will sincerely develop relations of friendship and brotherhood with all socialist countries. Defence of friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, friendship which has passed the test of over sixty years and has risen to the level of brotherhood, has become an integral part of the patriotism of the working people of Afghanistan, and every politically conscious person in the country is fully aware of its importance.

Afghanistan is deeply interested in the development of historical friendship with India. Fortunately, we see similar friendly sentiments on the part of India, H. Amin went on. We come out as usual for strengthening friendly relations with Pakistan and Iran. We sincerely want any differences between us and the governments of Pakistan and Iran to be resolved through friendly talks.

In conclusion Hafizollah Amin said that the DRA will continue to pursue a peaceable policy and to maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries.

MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT HELD IN AFGHANISTAN

LD171500 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 17, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the people's government of the country and the gains of the April revolution are going on in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Workers, peasants, and intellecutals resolutely condemn international imperialism's and its agents' interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. They expose the false propaganda by the enemies of the April revolution. They emphasize that imperialism's and reaction's conspiracies cannot impede the process of the country's revolutionary development. The working people of Afghanistan express determination to defend their revolution and advance along the lines of building a new society free of exploitation of man by man.

Meetings and demonstrations took place in Helmand, Qandahar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Samangan, and other provinces.

KOSYGIN STOPS IN INDIA EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD171332 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 17, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin made a stop-over in Bombay en-route from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Moscow.

He was welcomed at the airport by India's Minister of External Affairs S. N. Mishra, who greeted the head of the Soviet Government on behalf of the Government of India. Aleksey Kosygin and S. N. Mishra had a friendly talk on international issues of mutual interest.

Flying over India's territory Aleksey Kosygin sent friendly telegrams from board plane to India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Charan Singh.

NHAN DAN ACCUSES PRC OF PLANNING NEW MILITARY VENTURE

LD171732 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 17, TASS--Ever more signs are appearing daily that China is making hasty preparations for a new military venture against Vietnam and other countries of Indochina, says the newspaper NHAN DAN.

In August alone, the newspaper says in a commentary, the Chinese side staged on the ground border between China and Vietnam up to one hundred armed provocations and incursions into Vietnamese territory in 21 districts of six frontier provinces. In the first few days of September they provoked another 30 incidents. Tension persists along the entire length of the border.

Taking part from the Chinese side in some of the provocations were hundreds of soldiers, who violated the Vietnamese border. The Chinese units deployed directly at the border are systematically firing upon Vietnamese populated localities. On the sea there were hundreds of cases at the end of August and early this September when Chinese ships intruded into the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. China's aircraft repeatedly violated the air space of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN points out that the hostile activities of the Beijing reactionaries are growing against Laos and Kampuchea. They are interfering ever more openly into the domestic affairs of Laos and are threatening the security of that country. They have knocked together the so-called "Lana Division" and also a "political party" consisting of Laotian reactionaries.

Provocations are being perpetrated systematically on the border with Laos. The Chinese are intruding into Laotian territory, holding regular "exercises" and aggravating tension. The Beijing authorities continue to supply arms and foodstuffs to the Pol Pot gangs.

All these facts, NHAN DAN stresses, prove that the situation on the border is fraught with a new explosion. The Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the United States and other reactionary forces, are vigorously making preparations for a new venture against the countries of Indochina.

SUSLOV MEETS WITH VIETNAM'S LE DUC THO

LD181005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS Report: "Conversation in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 12 September M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Le Duc Tho, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CP Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation.

In the course of a friendly conversation M.A. Suslov and Le Duc Tho conducted a thorough exchange of opinions on problems of mutual interest. Considerable attention was devoted to topical questions of CPSU and VCP domestic and foreign policy and to the prospects for further developing all-round Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Confidence was expressed that, with the help and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the Vietnamese people will achieve new successes in implementing the tasks set by the Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Communists.

Participating in the conversation, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere, were O. B. Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and also Ta Huu Canh, Vietnamese charge d'affaires in the USSR.

NGUYEN THI BINH SPEAKS ON SRV-USSR EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

OW151505 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW

[SRV Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh interview with Lenson of Moscow Radio--recorded; time, place not given]

[Text] Vietnam and the Soviet Union have cooperated in all spheres and I think that their educational cooperation covers many aspects.

In the past years, Vietnam has annually sent thousands of students to the Soviet Union to pursue studies at Soviet universities and in other institutes which will be helpful to Vietnam's national construction. Moreover, the Soviet Union has assisted Vietnam in training intellectuals and scientific cadres to enable them to play a key role in national construction.

Another very important fact in the cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese education ministries is the exchange of experience in educational science. Educational science is one of the world's new sciences. It is very important because it is related to the building of new men. The Soviet Union has given us great assistance in this field. Its experience will certainly be more useful to educational reforms in Vietnam in the future.

In addition, the Soviet Government and Ministry of Education have assisted Vietnam by providing equipment for its general education and teachers schools to create conditions for the training of educational cadres.

Generally speaking, the cooperation between the two Ministries of Education has been beautiful and close. I am convinced that in the future we will be able to exchange our experience with our Soviet comrades. These experiences will certainly contribute to building the Vietnamese youths into comprehensively good, new men.

SRV FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BELORUSSIA

OW161045 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 15 Sep 79 OW

[Text] A visiting delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association recently took part in "Vietnam Day" activities in the Belorussian SSR. It acquainted itself with the city of Brest's laboring people's life and work. The delegation then visited a knitting mill in Minsk, one of the city's largest enterprises, and learned about this factory's production organization as well as about the activities of its party, Komsomol and trade union organizations.

A Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Meeting was held at the factory's culture house. Those present at the meeting warmly welcomed the representatives of heroic, fraternal Vietnam. In their statements at the meeting, workers of the factory voiced their full support for the Vietnamese people's just and resolute struggle to defend their national sovereignty against the Beijing hegemonists' interference.

In a reply speech, Comrade Vu Thang, secretary of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Committee, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Council, and head of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, expressed his profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their effective, overall assistance to Vietnam's socialist construction and to the defense of its revolutionary gains against the Chinese aggressors' interference.

On the same day, the delegation visited a city vocational school where Vietnamese have been trained. It left Minsk on 14 September.

SRV'S MRS NGUYEN THI DINH SPEAKS ON VIETNAMESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

OW161419 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 15 Sep 79 OW

[Statement by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, head of a visiting delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, before the delegation returned home from Moscow--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] Our delegation is very happy to come to the Soviet Union for a friendship visit and to take part in the Soviet people's celebrations of Vietnam's 34th National Day and the "10 days for promoting Soviet-Vietnamese friendship" campaign. We are aware that both Vietnam's national day and the October Revolution anniversary have become traditional days for both the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. This proves that the people of our two countries consider each other's successes and revolutionary undertaking as their own.

Although separated from each other by tens of thousands of miles, our two peoples are closely bound together by their fraternal friendship, comradeship and profound confidence in each other--characteristics of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Despite the long distance that separates our two peoples, their friendship and international solidarity have closely united them as blood-brothers and sisters. Vietnamese-Soviet friendship is now more consolidated than ever before. The Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is a fundamental developmental step which has further broadened the friendly relations and overall cooperation between our two parties, two states and two peoples. It has better served the interests of Vietnam's socialist construction and the USSR's communist construction as well as the interests of the socialist bloc and contributed to defending peace and ensuring stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

We have visited here for nearly 2 weeks in warm, profound Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The Soviet people recently jubilantly celebrated Vietnam's national day. During our visit to the Soviet Union, we have had many opportunities to meet Soviet people of various social strata--workers, farmers, intellectuals and students. All of them have manifested their affectionate feelings toward the Vietnamese people in general and our delegation in particular.

Soviet women, who suffered much during wartime, have sympathized with the Vietnamese people's difficulties and sufferings experienced during more than 30 years of war. They are also fully aware of the new difficulties facing the Vietnamese people in the wake of the recent Beijing expansionists' war of aggression. The Soviet people have admired the Vietnamese people's valiant struggle and Vietnam's revolutionary heroism and voiced their solidarity with Vietnam.

We wish the CPSU Central Committee, and, particularly Comrade Brezhnev, the best of health. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples be further consolidated and developed.

BREZHNEV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

LD170907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has send Indonesian President Suharto a telegram conveying to the president and the Indonesian people congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of Indonesia's independence. In an answering telegram the Indonesian president expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the Indonesian people and on his own account for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes in return.

POL POT'S EXTERMINATION OF TEACHERS SCORED

LD171332 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 17, TASS--Under the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary in Kampuchea, 90 percent of teachers had been exterminated and all educational establishments liquidated, the SPK agency reports.

From April 1975 the sanguinary clique had begun realizing its plan for extermination of intellectuals, teachers, students and pupils and to drive the residents of Phnom Penh and principal towns to the countryside. Most teachers and their families had been driven into concentration camps. Pupils and students had been included in 'mobile brigades' of hard labour. Teachers and students who had been considered the most 'dangerous' to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, had been done away with in whole groups. Apart from methods of immediate physical destruction of people, Pol Pot men had also employed 'soft' methods of slow killing of people by hard labour and had doomed them to life without a roof over their head, without medicines, and without provision with clothes and food.

According to data as of August 1, 1979 (as compared with the data of 1968), only 50 out of 725 teachers in the sphere of higher education have survived. Only 450 students out of 11,000 survived. The number of primary school teachers dwindled from 21,300 to 2,800.

Almost all schools in Kampuchea had been either destroyed or converted into stables, pig barns, fertilizer depots, and prisons. Libraries had been ransacked.

Thus, the agency emphasizes, is the horrible outcome of the genocide policy which had been practised in Kampuchea by the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary on instructions from Beijing.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

LD171058 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 17, TASS--An overwhelming majority of the Kampucheans have returned to their native parts. They have started work in rice paddies, on construction sites, at mills and factories. This is one of the main achievements of people's power over the period after the liberation, a TASS correspondent was told by Bu Toong, chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission under the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

Rice has sprouted on the once lifeless deserts, into which the Pol Pot regime has turned most of the country's areas. In spite of the shortage of seeds, implements and draught animals the Kampuchean peasants united into mutual assistance work groups succeeded in sowing large areas. The planting of rice and other food crops is continuing.

Nearly 20 big enterprises have been reconstructed and started functioning, among them two pharmaceutical factories, a tyre works in Phnom Penh, enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural tools and repairs to farm machinery in Battambang and other districts of the country. Much has also been done in the social field, Bu Toong pointed out. Medical institutions have opened in all the provinces and districts and are being at present staffed with personnel. A new school-year is opening in Kampuchea. The pupils will learn according to a single programme d awn up by the Educational Ministry. The main efforts of the people's power are directed now at supplying the population with food. The Kampuchean people, Bu Toong said in conclusion, thanks the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries as well as progressive international organisations giving disinterested aid to it.

ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE LAND POLICY CITED

LD161302 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, September 16, TASS--Lands that were expropriated from landowners after the April revolution in Portugal are being illegally returned to their former owners. Thirteen hundred hectares of land were taken from the cooperative "December 19" alone and returned to landowners.

The secretariat of cooperatives and collective economies of Beja, Evora and Portalegre districts made a resolute demand for stopping the criminal encroachment on the agrarian reform. The working people of Alentejo accuse the Ministry of Agriculture of implementing the decisions taken by the reactionary government of Mota Pinto.

The secretariat stressed that large units of gendarmarie were brought again into Alentejo and act against the working people. Gangs of landlords and their henchmen behave ever more impudently. "It must not be tolerated," the statement says, "that the government which is called upon to prepare the elections should be creating the situation of tension and violence in the zone of the agrarian reform now that the elections are drawing nearer. Such a policy causes doubts about the government's unbiasedness and democratic nature."

GREECE, USSR CONCLUDE ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

LD171254 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Athens, September 17, TASS--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece was initialled here at the Greek Ministry of Coordination and Planning.

The agreement provides for the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the industrial and scientific-technical fields.

COLLECTION OF BREZHNEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN CYPRUS

LD151502 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, September 15, TASS--Nicosia publishing house Printko Ltd has published in the Greek language the book by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, entitled "CPSU in the Struggle for the Unity of Revolutionary and Peace Forces."

The speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev, included in the book, the preface says, show the untiring activities of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politbureau on the problems of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, of all the progressive and national liberation forces.

Leonid Brezhnev's speeches at the congresses of the fraternal parties provide a profound analysis of today's situation, a scientific explanation of processes and problems faced by the international communist, workers and national-liberation movements. The speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev, the preface emphasizes, are a bright example of consistent struggle to consolidate the unity and cohesion of all the revolutionary and peace forces of our planet, for the triumph of the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO PDRY

Benefits of Soviet-PDRY Cooperation

LD172318 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Sergey Krylov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the PDRY will continue to strengthen and develop their bilateral cooperation. This was stated in Aden by Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and by the leaders of the PDRY.

The PDRY people attained their independence through fierce struggle and chose for themselves the socialist course for their future development. The victory they achieved by force of arms was not easy, but the economic and social problems they inherited from the colonialists were more difficult. Modern industry had to be set up and more land had to be reclaimed and the people had to be taught reading and writing because illiteracy was almost 100 percent. All these very complex problems are being resolved by the PDRY people in cooperation with their friends, the Soviet experts.

One of the main tasks which the PDRY leadership set them was nationalization of the country's foodstuffs. To this end great efforts are being made to develop agriculture. Within the framework of agricultural reforms, more than 60 government and cooperative farms were set up. The Soviet Union did not just confine itself to placing the necessary agricultural machinery at the disposal of its Yemeni friends, but it also helped them [word indistinct] and in training agricultural and engineering cadres and skilled workers. In response to the wishes of the friendly state, the Soviet Union rendered to the PDRY technical assistance in building the largest fish canning factory in the Arabian Peninsula. It is also building and equipping the fishing port in Aden. the fruits of Soviet-PDRY cooperation in the field of exploration for hidden resources are now obvious. Large areas of land were surveyed and areas of various hidden resources discovered.

The reclamation of the desert is being actively carried out. Soviet and PDRY geologists have discovered water which in the near future will irrigate vast areas. It is from among these specific elements that relations between the Soviet Union and PDRY are being composed.

At a dinner given in honor of Aleksey Kosygin, the PDRY prime minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, spoke about these relations and thanked the Soviet people for their international solidarity with the people of the PDRY in their struggle to build a new life.

Cable to PDRY Leaders From Aircraft

LD171730 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosgyin has cabled the leaders of Democratic Yemen from aboard his aircraft after leaving Aden for Moscow.

The cable says: I leave the friendly People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and address to you, respected Comrades 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and to the government and to the entire people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen sincerest greetings and wishes for new successes in consolidating the achievements of the revolution in southern Yemen and in continuing the march on the socialist path which you have chosen.

I express my confidence that cordial relations between our two countries, founded on the basis of the unity of aims and permeated with the spirit of fraternal solidarity, will continue in their firm development for the good of the peoples of our two countries and in the interest of world peace.

I express my appreciation for the warm reception with which we were received in Democratic Yemen.

Return From Aden

LD171840 Moscow Doemstic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow today from Aden after a short friendly visit to the capital of the PDRY.

At Vnukovo Airport Comrade Kosygin was met by Comrades Grishin, Ustinov, Tikhonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials.

SOVIET-IRANIAN COOPERATION 'UNBURDENED BY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS'

LD171111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "Iran: Processes of Renewal"]

[Text] Tehran--For Tehran inhabitants the new day begins at the bakery--the "nunva", where hotbread called barbari and sangaki are baked and sold. It is there that a unique news club has formed, with a vigorous exchange of information and opinions. Each day has its own subject. Today, for instance, people are discussing the housing question: How to provide the ("mustazafinov") ("the deprived") with housing. The point is that tens of thousands of poor families live in the slums of Tehran's southern and eastern outskirts--places not talked about in the past. For the most part they are former peasants who moved to the capital in search of a better life.

The Khomeyni fund has been created in the country to construct housing for poor people, the homes of the shah's henchmen have been confiscated and used as headquarters for charitable institutions, and a new law has been adopted restricting the rights of house owners.

The abolition of the monarchy set the new regime a whole series of economic, social and political problems: combatting high living costs, providing work for people out of a job as a result of their employers' flight to the West, securing (raw materials) for enterprises which used to operate on imported raw material, the national minorities' movement for autonomy, and other problems. In resolving urgent, sometimes very acute problems, the Iranian revolution is accumulating its own experience. Iran's leaders have set the task of creating an economic and political edifice in the country based on the Islamic principles. At the same time the revival of the national economy and the establishment of the country's economic life is encountering grave difficulties, despite the nationalization of a number of industrial sectors, banks and insurance companies. They not only stem from the lack of qualified specialists and other complex problems natural in the early period of any revolution but are also the result of the refusal of former Western partners, which deliberately created in Iran assembly and fitting enterprises dependent on the West, to supply raw material for Iranian enterprises, and are frequently due to overt sabotage and refusal to cooperate, in violation of contracts.

As a result of the Iranian revolution Western countries have lost contracts totalling $38 billion in this country. For instance, in 1979 U.S. exports to Iran dropped 72 percent. There was equal impact on exports from Britain, the FRG, France and Japan, whose policy essentially meant plundering the country and turning it into a raw material tributary and sales market.

The U.S. newspapers admit that since the revolution in Iran 350 U.S. firms, 158 Japanese firms and as many firms from other leading capitalist countries have stopped operating. Today, the imperialists are doing everything to restore their position: They are playing a dirty game ranging from secret plots to overt military threats.

Describing the relations which existed between the United States and Iran before the revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni called them relations of "the tyrant and the oppressed, the plunderer and the defenseless victim, between whom there can be no agreement."

The Iranian revolution's anti-imperialist orientation, reflecting the Iranian people's aspirations, has met with sympathy and widespread support throughout the world.

As a result of the revolution Iran has ceased to be an appendage of the U.S. military machine, withdrawn from the CENTO military-political alliance, and ceased to be the gendarme of the Persian Gulf and the outpost of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. The new Iran has abolished the U.S. electronic surveillance bases on Iranian territory near the Soviet border. This can only be assessed as a positive factor for the cause of the universal relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace.

The Iranian Government has stated its intention to adhere in its foreign policy to the prinicples of nonalinement and nonmembership of military blocs.

An Iranian delegation took part in the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government, which has ended in Havana. It supported the basic decisions of that forum condemning imperialism and Zionism and demanding the establishment of new, just and equal economic relations between the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries.

The Soviet Union has come out in support of the Iranian revolution. Our country is displaying readiness to cooperate actively with the new Iran in a sprit of good-neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This serves as a good basis for the consolidation of friendly relations between our countries and the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Iran. A delegation of leaders of the Iranian metallurgical industry visited the Soviet Union recently and contracts were signed for the further expansion of the metallurgical plant in Esfahan. In Ahvaz Soviet specialists have commissioned the first turbine of the "Rumin" thermal power station, the largest in all southern Iran and of importance to the country's oil industry. Work has been completed on electrifying the railroad from the Soviet border to the city of Tabriz, and contracts have been signed for the construction of new grain elevators.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is unburdened by any political considerations and can serve for the new Iran as a reliable means of further developing its economy.

In a talk with your correspondent during his journey to Tehran M. Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, described relations between our countries as good and predicted great prospects for the development of economic, trade, cultural and scientific cooperation. Objecting to those who, to the benefit of the opponents of Soviet-Iranian friendship, try to cast a shadow on relations between the two countries, M. Mokri said: "There are no grounds for supposing that the Soviet Union may take actions contradicting the interests of Iranian-Soviet relations."

Important events lie ahead for Iran--the solution of economic problems, the approval of the draft constitution, the parliamentary elections. Soviet people understand the difficulties which the continuing revolution in Iran is encountering on its way, and sincerely hope that the friendly Iranian people can resolve their problems in the interests of the country's renewal and building.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN KORDESTAN

LD171518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Yevgeniy Lijyanov) and (Aleksey Sololov)]

[Text] I would like to add something about the situation in the Iranian province of Kordestan. According to reports by a number of foreign news agencies, government forces and units of the Islamic Revolution Guards are continuing their operations against the rebels in several mountain regions. The Kurds yesterday abandoned the small town of (Kapun). The Iranian newspaper KEYHAN notes that although major clashes between the rebels and the government forces have virtually ended, individual clashes occur quite often.

A mass demonstration has been held in the town of Sanandaj. The demonstrators demanded that the government free all Kurdish political prisoners. The Islamic Revolution Guards dispersed the demonstrators with guns.

YEREVAN RADIO REPORTS KDP CLASHES WITH IRANIAN TROOPS

LD171625 Yerevan Domestic Service in (Bahdinani) Kurdish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran Radio has announced that there has been fighting in Kordistan between the government troops and the Kurdish Peshmerga forces led by the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP]. The Kurds are demanding their national rights.

The KDP has been banned by an order of the Islamic Council. A KDP spokesman said that the KDP was banned just as all democratic organizations in Iran are banned.

TASS REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAN

LD171416 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 17, TASS--A seminar on questions of economics has opened in the capital of Iran.

Officials of the country's planning and budget organs, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, banks and industrial enterprises, university professors and representatives of the clergy will determine the theological mainstays of the Iranian economy's further development and also outline practical measures to bring the conduct of economic activities in the country in line with the teaching of Islam.

Speaking at the opening of the seminar, Prime Minister Bazargan noted that the revolution in Iran had not limited itself to overthrowing the monarchy but had also acquired the nature of cardinal transformations in the field of politics, public life and economy. But at the same time, he went on, the revolution has placed on the agenda the question of the need to reorganise the army, nationalise banks and industrial enterprises and to purge the state apparatus. Bazargan stressed that at the present stage of the Iranian revolution the country's economy was in a state of stagnation.

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council has approved a law on the purging of the state apparatus. The prime aim of this law, as it is noted by the newspaper ETTELAAT in Tehran, is to remove from government institutions concealed enemies of the revolution--members and agents of the shah's political police--SAVAK, and also to remove incompetent persons. It is intended to set up special commissions at ministries, universities and other institutions to study within six months the personal files of employees and adopt corresponding decisions.

The situation in Iranian Kurdistan remains tense. Government troops and detachments of Iran's "Corps of Guards of the Islamic Revolution" are continuing operations to liquidate seats of tension in the Kurdish areas of the country.

As reported by the newspaper ETTELAAT, Kurdish rebels were driven out of the Qotub area yesterday. The newspaper KEYHAN points out that despite the ending of large armed clashes between Kurdish rebels and government troops, firefights still take place in Iranian Kurdistan.

A mass demonstration was held in the town of Sanandaj. Its participants demanded from the government the release of all Kurdish "political prisoners". The demonstrations were dispersed by "the Corps of Guards of the Islamic Revolution" who opened fire.

KOSYGIN GREETS BAZARGAN, KHOMEYNI WHILE OVERFLYING IRAN

LD171854 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--Flying over the territory of Iran on the way to the Soviet Union, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent from board the plane a message to Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mehdi Bazargan. In the message he conveyed the best wishes to the friendly Iranian people. Aleksey Kosygin expressed the hope that "the Soviet Union and Iran will be advancing along the road of friendship and fruitful cooperation in their mutual interests, to the benefit of universal peace and international security".

Aleksey Kosygin also sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni conveying the best wishes to the friendly Iranian people and expressing the hope that goodneighbourly relations between the two countries will be developing to the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian peoples, in the interests of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

YEAR SINCE CAMP DAVID HAS PROVEN COLLAPSE OF SEPARATE POLICY

Timoshkin Comment

LD170331 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Here is now a talk by A. Timoshkin on the anniversary of the Camp David agreements:

One year has passed since the signing of the Camp David separate agreements by Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. This year has completely affirmed the fact that these agreements have an acute anti-Arab nature. The agreements in fact have an aggressive neocolonialist nature that cannot be concealed from the Arabs or world public opinion, no matter what propaganda fabrications or diplomatic maneuvers are used.

Advocates of the idea of the Camp David agreements and those who are parties to these agreements have spent considerable effort and money so as to prove them to be a first step on the path of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. But the bitter reality in the region at present points in exactly the opposite direction. A just and comprehensive Middle East settlement has become much more unattainable, thanks to the Camp David agreements. Israel is persisting in its aggression against the Arabs, is attacking Lebanon continually, is engaged in a war of extermination against the Palestinian people and is also annexing and colonizing more and more occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories.

In order to develop Camp David, last year's collusion, the United States is setting up (?around it) a political-military bloc that is given the duties of a policeman and gendarme not only in the Middle East, but also in Africa.

It is not (?unlikely) that Egypt and Israel will be utilized in case of a U.S. military intervention in the gulf region, so as to back this intervention. This applies in particular to the Arab oil countries which the United States is threatening with military occupation.

When one discusses the results of the Camp David collusion as regards the Arab countries, one has to point out that these results are two-fold. It is certain that the Arab liberation front has become weaker because of the separate agreements that have led to the practical capitulation of the Egyptian leadership to the aggressors and to U.S. pressure. Furthermore, the search for a just settlement in the Middle East, and in particular for its major issue--the Palestinian issue--has become much more difficult.

But--and this is what the commentator underlines in particular--the parties to the Camp David agreements have not achieved many of the aims they sought. It is true that they have been able to isolate Egypt from the Arab world and from its true friends and allies. But the parties to the separate plot have not yet succeeded in bringing into it any other Arab country. On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries categorically reject the separate collusion and do their utmost to contain its dangerous results. Furthermore, nearly all the Arab countries agreed at Baghdad at last fall's and this spring's meetings to continue the struggle through joint efforts for the complete liberation of the occupied territories and for the restoration of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and to consolidate by all means the position of the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Finally, the year which has passed since the signing of the Camp David agreements has aggravated the abyss to which the present Egyptian leadership has dragged the country.

Not long ago, Egypt used to be regarded as the indisputable leader of the Arab world and its beating heart. Today, the rope of isolation is tightening around it; economic and noneconomic, the country and its people are continually being aggravated. Even President as-Sadat himself found himself in a ridiculous situation. Once he believed the United States' generous promises to give big economic aid to Egypt. But as soon as official Egypt followed in the wake of Washington, the United States did not find it necessary to honor the promises. Until today, the United States has not embarked on the realization of any project in the field of industry or agriculture, the projects stipulated in the U.S.-Egyptian agreements.

The year that has passed since Camp David has proved the collapse of this separate policy.

Obstruction by 'Tripartite Collusion'

LD172204 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has spoken on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Camp David agreements, describing them as a historic turning point toward peace in the Middle East. President as-Sadat made a similar statement in Cairo.

The parties to the Camp David collusion have spared no efforts and money throughout the year to portray these agreements as a basis for a future Middle East peace. But let us look at the facts: What did these agreements bring to the Middle East situation? Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and is launching a genuine war against Lebanon. Tel Aviv continues to categorically deny the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and to establishment of their own state.

From year to year, the rate of the colonization of Palestinian and Syrian territories occupied by the aggressors in 1967 is increasing sharply. This means that peace is non-existent. What does exist then? There exists the tripartite alliance which has been formed in practice between Israel, Egypt and the United States against the Arab people. It is a political and military alliance which is constantly being strengthened. The evidence of this is the increasing pouring of U.S. weapons into Israel and Egypt and the aggressive statements of President as-Sadat against Libya and other Arab states which have rejected the separate collusion.

The parties to the tripartite collusion have been completely exposed in the eyes of the Arabs and all world public. It is obvious to all that their work has not yielded anything but the erection of a new obstacle on the road to a comprehensive settlement and has made the situation in the Middle East more explosive. No just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East can be reached through deals concluded behind the backs of an entire people.

As Aleksey Kosygin said at the reception in Aden, this comprehensive settlement cannot be reached except on the condition of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967 and the granting of the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state.

TASS: Dim View of Anniversary

LD172134 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 17, TASS--The year that has elapsed after the signing of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel has not brought peace to the Middle East. On the contrary, it has further aggravated the situation the area, increased the danger of imperialist interference in the affairs of the region. This is the conclusion drawn by most of the political analysts in the Lebanese capital.

The efforts of Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv to present the agreements as a "turning point" in the destinies of the peoples proved futile. The separatist and anti-Arab character of the deal, concluded at Camp David, is obvious to everybody today. In exchange for Cairo's numerous concessions, Tel Aviv returned to Egypt only a limited part of Sinai territory. The return of the rest of the peninsula is in question and will depend on Egypt's further "pliability."

The past year has shown that neither the Camp David agreements nor the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty," signed on their basis, have anything in common with the establishment of a genuine, fair, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East. The overwhelming majority of the Arab states have resolutely turned down these agreements and qualified them as a betrayal, have ruptured all their relations with the Egyptian regime, and have declared its complete boycott.

The hopes of the Camp David participants to draw other Arab nations and representatives of the Palestinians into the negotiations on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" did not materialize. The latter refused pointblank to join the negotiations, realizing full well that the true goal of this "autonomy" is to turn the Western Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip into Israeli colonies, doomed to occupation for ever.

As to Egypt itself, the Camp David deal brought isolation to it not only in the Arab world, but in the international arena, too. A patent confirmation of this was the summit conference of nonaligned nations, which ended recently in Havana. The conference criticised strongly the Egyptian leadership for its capitulation to the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Theater of the Absurd

LD171700 Moscow English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] On Sunday President Carter marked the first anniversary of the Camp David summit on the Middle East with a call for turning the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty into an overall peace settlement in the region. We now bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The Israeli Cabinet marked the occasion on Sunday by passing a resolution allowing Israelis to buy Arab land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Together with the endorsement of two more Jewish settlements to be set up there, the resolution represents Israel's determination to perpetuate its control of the captured Arab territories.

Watching the developments in the Middle East, one gets the impression at times that one has bought a ticket to a well-rehearsed play in the theater of the absurd, where each character holds onto his own line without listening to what his partner has to say. From the prompter's box Washington directs the show, calling for peace as the United States administration did on Sunday to mark the first anniversary of the Camp David summit. Egypt responds to the tune but is completely out of touch with reality when it is speaking on behalf of other Arab countries. Having betrayed their interests, it is not authorized to do so.

Meanwhile, Israel acts as if it did not attend a single rehearsal and therefore has completely messed up her role. It is going ahead with the program of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territorise, using force to split Lebanon, balking on the Palestinian issue and, in addition, rapidly modernizing its armed forces.

Israel has requested almot $2 billion worth of military aid from the United States, and the visiting Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman, said in Washington on Sunday that a possible Israeli-American coproduction of an ultra-modern jet fighter is a matter of months. [sentence as heard]

The inner logic of the American scenario for the Middle East worked out at Camp David is to protect American positions in the region by reconciling the Israeli aggressor with the Arab countries. If Washington fails to reach this long-term objective it can always rely on Israeli Armed Forces to overcome Arab opposition. Speaking in Washington, Ezer Weizman stressed that Israel whould have to rely on strong forces for a long time. As to Egypt, it will be receiving some crumbs, but only as long as it toes the line. At the same time, such key issues as recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs and complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands are not even mentioned in the script and the calls for peace coming from the prompter's box are meant to convince the world that the Middle East situation has changed for the better. Unlike the arts, where the theater of the absurd has been a fashion, its political twin, sounded at Camp David a year ago, is no box office success in the Middle East.

ISRAEL CONTINUING ACQUISITION OF ARAB LANDS

LD180728 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 17, TASS--The Israeli Cabinet on Sunday passed a resolution allowing the Israelis to buy land in the occupied Arab territories. Thus, Tel Aviv, violating all the norms of international law, continues its policy of annexation and flagrant violations of the rights of the Arab people.

The inquiry by the specialised international commission set by the U.N. Security Council revealed that Israel has already "settled" over a quarter of the occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan and a major part of the Golan Heights by building numerous military settlements in the area.

The acquisition by the Israelis of land in the occupied Arab territories will make it possible, according to strategists in Tel Aviv, to continue the expulsion of Arabs from their native territories. The United Nations already has at its disposal information of serious geographical and demographic changes in the area.

Thus, the Arab population in Jerusalem and on the West Bank of the Jordan has fallen by one-third since 1967, with Arabs making only eight per cent in the Golan Heights.

Once again Tel Aviv vividly demonstrated that the negotiations on autonomy to the Palestinians, currently held under the Camp David separate dealing, is a mere trick to deceive public opinion. At the same time, Tel Aviv continues its aggressive and expansionist policy.

INTENTION OF ISRAEL TO PURSUE POLICY OF AGGRESSION

LD172134 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

["Israel: Following the Course of Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Dudarev writes:

For many months now Israel has been waging a brigand war against the neighbouring Lebanon. Peaceful Lebanese citizens and Palestinians, which are staying in Lebanon only because their lands are occupied by Israel, die almost every day from Israeli shells and bombs. The point at issue is, as a matter of fact, that Israeli military are pursuing against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon a policy of genocide differing very little from the mass annihilation of "inferior races" by the Nazis.

Tel Aviv's attempts at physically destroying the Palestinian people particularly intensified after the conclusion of the separate Camp David deal a year ago. This is natural, as the Camp David which put up a new barrier in the way towards a comprehensive Middle East settlement, signified that Egypt, the biggest Arab country, kneeling down to the aggressor, gave it a free hand for the "settlement of the Palestinian problem" Zionist style.

The "undeclared war" being waged by Israel in Lebanon is taking place, as is known, against the background of Egyptian-Israeli talks on the "so-called Palestinian autonomy", which were recently held with the participation of Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan and U.S. special Middle East envoy R. Strauss. What is the aim of these talks? It is obvious to everybody now that the verbiage on "autonomy" and "self-administration" has nothing to do with the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. They are in fact talks on how to consolidate the Israeli rule on the occupied Palestinian lands, how to prevent the self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine, whole sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"The peace process outlined at Camp David one year ago is alive and well," says the statement issued by the President of the United States. This also means that Israel is stepping up its aggressive actions using the latest weapons with the "Made in the USA" trade-mark. In the course of the recent talks held in Washington by Israeli Defence Minister E. Weizman and U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown it was confirmed once again that the USA further intends to do everything in its power for the strengthening of the Israeli militaristic machine: The point at issue at these talks was to double the sum of U.S. military aid to Israel so as it could reach 3,4500 million dollars already in the fiscal year of 1981. The USA bears main responsibility for Israel's aggressive actions against southern Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed with good reason.

(?Realising) that too open support for Israel may repel many Arab countries from it, Washington has (?resorted) to all sorts of manoeuvres trying to picture things as if it strives for some "balanced" stand in its Middle East policy.

But the Arabs, and not only them, judge Washington's policy not by its declarations, but by its deeds, and its deeds speak for themselves. Suffice it to recall that quite recently U.S. Special Presidential Envoy Robert Strauss assured Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin during a recent meeting that Washington is not going to seek any contacts with PLO, does not intend to urge on the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. talks on the self-administration of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector. In other words Washington has again reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Israeli interpretation of the "self-rule" of the Palestinians.

But to whatever fierce attacks that the Palestinian people may be subjected by Zionist military, their accomplices and backers, the will of the Palestinians to struggle for their rights cannot be broken. Increasingly wider circles of international public are today declaring in support of the righteous struggle of the Palestinians, and this is an [word indistinct] of victory of the just cause of the Arab people.

EGYPT, ISRAEL TO BUILD JOINT NAVAL BASE

LD150222 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 14, TASS--The Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement leads to the creation of a military-political alliance between them. As reported by the Arabic-language weekly AL-WATAN AL-ARABI, which comes out here, Egypt and Israel have reached agreement to set up with Washington's assistance a joint naval base near Lake Timsah, lying on the Suez Canal.

Referring to "informed sources in Cairo", the weekly says that "this secret base, occupying a territory of 85 feddans (one feddan equals to 0.42 hectares), will allow to carry out lightening invasion operations in the Persian Gulf area in expectation for large-scale U.S. interference".

International military experts presume, the weekly stresses, that the building of this base accords with the U.S. plans to set up "special forces" for carrying out invasions into the oil-extracting areas of (?Arab) states.

In accordance with the information, possessed by the weekly, "The decision to build the base was concretized during the Egyptian President as-Sadat's recent visit to Haifa". The construction work will be financed by Israeli banks and carried out by Tel Aviv firms. The weekly further recalls that according to the secret supplements to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the Egyptian port of Suez will be linked with the Israeli port of Eilat by a strategic motor-road crossing all of Sinai.

EGYPTIAN CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS VISIT TO U.S.

LD131040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Here is a cable reporting that the official visit to the United States of Badawi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, is over.

During his 2-week overseas trip the Egyptian general discussed plans for expanding cooperation between Cairo and Washington in the military field, as well as questions concerned with the supply of weapons to Egypt and training of Egyptian armed forces personnel by American specialists. The new customer in the American arms market was allowed to look around several military installations, where he was shown models of weapons and equipment the Egyptian Army will soon be receiving.

The cable mentioned above testifies that the military-political alliance of the United States, Egypt and Israel, created to defend the interests of imperialism in the Middle East, is acquiring ever more concrete forms. What the strengthening of this alliance will lead to is evident from what it is giving to the peoples of the Middle East right now; guns instead of butter, the threat of a fresh military flare-up, the occupation of Arab lands, and the trampling of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

DELEGATION FROM TUNIS ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

LD131816 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 13, TASS--The capital of Soviet Uzbekistan today accorded a warm welcome to a delegation of the municipality of Tunis headed by the mayor of that city, Salah Auij.

At the airport the guests were greeted by representatives of the public of Tashkent, which is a twinned city of Tunis. The welcoming party included the mayor of Tashkent, Vakhid Kazimov and deputies of the city soviet.

Members of the delegation will be acquainted with various aspects of the life of Tashkent, a city of almost two million. They will have meetings with statesmen and scientists, visit industrial enterprises and cultural institutions. Much space in the programme is given to familiarisation with the municipal economy, with the new housing built after the 1966 earthquake. The delegation will also visit ancient Samarkand, Uzbekistan's second-biggest city.

TUNISIA'S NOUIRA RECEIVES RSFSR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN KARPOV

LD171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Tunis, 9 September TASS--H. Nouira, Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, has received Ye.F. Karpov, head of the Soviet public delegation attending the 10th Destourian Socialist Party Congress in progress here, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

In the course of the discussion which took place a number of international problems and the present state of and future prospects for bilateral cooperation were discussed. The Tunisian prime minister pointed out that the two countries have similar or coinciding postures on a whole range of questions of world politics. Stressing the fact that Tunisia and the USSR have identical postures on a Near East settlement, H. Nouira reaffirmed Tunisia's condemnation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The head of the Tunisian Government highly assessed the cooperation between Tunisia and the USSR in every sphere and expressed the hope that it will continue to develop.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KOSYGIN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Kosygin Statement on Arrival

LD141215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visiting Ethiopia"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 10 September--A. N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia.

A. N. Kosygin made a statement at the airport. He conveyed to the leadership and working people of socialist Ethiopia best wishes [bolshoy privet] from all the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Leninist Communist Party and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We value highly, the Soviet head of government said, the opportunity to visit your friendly country at the invitation of the PMAC and the Government of socialist Ethiopia. Our official visit and participation in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution will make it possible for us to gain firsthand acquaintance with the life of the courageous and industrious Ethiopian people, who are traveling the path of the revolutionary transformation of their country under the leadership of the PMAC.

We can see that Ethiopia's prestige in the international arena has grown over the last 5 years. Socialist Ethiopia is now in the front ranks of the African peoples and the nonalignment movement in the struggle against imperialism, for the complete and final elimination of hotbeds of colonialism and racism on the continent and for peace and progress throughout the world.

Soviet people feel profound sympathy and solidarity toward the Ethiopian people and attach great significance to further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries.

Ahead of us are meetings and talks with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, and other Ethiopian leaders. We hope that these talks will be fruitful and will do everything possible, for our part, to insure that this is so.

On the eve of the great holiday--the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, A. N. Kosygin said, we sincerely wish all the people of Ethiopia and their leaders happiness, prosperity and successes in building a new life.

Mengistu Speech at State Banquet

LD171423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam at 12 September Addis Ababa dinner in honor of Kosygin, under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Addressing the Soviet head of government, the leader of socialist Ethiopia said:

We are fully confident that the cause of strengthening close fraternal ties between our peoples, based on common ideology, will be given a powerful stimulus as a result of your visit. The broad people's masses of Ethiopia found in the Soviet Union a genuine friend and ally during a period of severe trials and confrontation between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces. I would like to take this opportunity to express great gratitude for the cordial reception accorded me and my comrades in the struggle by the CPSU Central Committee and leaders of the Soviet state during last year's visit to the Soviet Union, which passed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and culminated in success.

The friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union has a long history. The contribution made to insuring Ethiopia's independence and unity by the heroic Soviet people--who have been on our side every time fascists and expansionists have attacked our country--is of tremendous significance for the Ethiopian people's struggle.

Since the Ethiopian people overthrew the exploiting regime which had oppressed it for so long and chose the socialist path of development, relations between our countries have risen to new heights and continue to develop successfully.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which put an end to many centuries of exploitation and oppression, opened up before the working people for the first time the path of freedom, happiness, democracy and prosperity. The Soviet people, party and government make a tremendous contribution to achieving these goals by heading the peoples' struggle for freedom, justice and democracy in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet people, party and government, in waging a consistent struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension and the curbing of arms race and implementing the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, are helping to reduce the threat of a new world war.

All the world's peace-loving and progressive forces look with admiration on the struggle being waged by the Soviet Union for the sake of insuring that different states live in peace and equality, respect their neighbors' sovereignty and territorial integrity, strengthen mutual cooperation and observe international laws.

The Ethiopian people, who have proclaimed the slogan "The Revolutionary Motherland or Death," have received international assistance in defending their revolution, independence and unity against internal and external enemies. Inasmuch as the Ethiopian revolution is part of the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples for equality, justice, democracy and socialism, revolutionary Ethiopia has never been and will never be alone in its struggle.

The Soviet party and government took our side, and the material, moral and political support they gave us not only raised our revolutionary spirit, but also helped to a significant extent in defeating our enemies.

The Ethiopian people's struggle against the forces of imperialism was not easy. But the broad people's masses of Ethiopia, having received assistance and support from the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, overcame with revolutionary determination the obstacles hindering them from progressing along the path of socialism, and this was a great victory for the socialist camp.

Despite the fact that our revolutionary army, relying on international assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has in the past 5 years inflicted a crushing defeat on external reactionary forces implementing an expansionist policy and on internal reaction, it cannot be said that imperialism and reaction have now left us in peace. That is why we still have a long way to go together before our revolution secures decisive victory.

We have not the least doubt that we will march together to the final victory, since our peoples believe firmly in proletarian internationalism. These are not empty words.

There can only be two guarantees for our revolution, our unity and our building of a socialist system; the laying of a firm economic base, and the creation of a working people's party to implement constant leadership. With this aim, in accordance with the program of national democratic revolution, we have organized the main center for creating a party, which is soon to start work.

We think that our friends, like us, regard the formation of a center for creating a party as one of the Ethiopian people's historic victories, a blow struck against the plans of those who would undermine the people's power, against leftist extremists and counter-revolutionaries. At the same time it will inspire all genuine revolutionaries to further struggle and strengthen their faith in proletarian internationalism.

Revolutionary Ethiopia, as an inseparable part of the camp of anti-imperialist and anti-reactionary forces and of the socialist community, is aware that its historical duty is to join ranks with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries now struggling to strengthen peace and security throughout the world and finally eliminate oppression and exploitation, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Since the struggle now being waged in southern Africa for national liberation and democracy is also a struggle against oppression and exploitation and against racist regimes, all peace-loving forces must support it. The racists' supporters, frightened and weakened by the armed struggle being waged by the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia, decided to change their tactics and to deceive the world public by holding unlawful elections. Our two countries' position on this question is unswerving: We are aware that we must continue to give assistance and support to the South West Africa People's Organization and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. We must thwart all attempts by the racists and chauvinists, whose favorite language is the language of diktat, to postpone the day when the peoples gain independence.

Another African problem is that of the Western Sahara. In this respect our two countries must make efforts to resolve it on the basis of UN resolutions granting the people of the Western Sahara the right to self-determination and to settle the contradictions by peaceful means. We believe that all countries involved in that conflict must follow the example of Mauritania, which has declared its renunciation of claims to the territory of the Western Sahara and thereby demonstrated its love of peace.

The present situation in the Near East is more complex and explosive than ever. Socialist Ethiopia and all peace-loving forces are following attentively the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at achieving an all-embracing settlement of the problem. It is clear that the collusion between reactionary forces in the region and international imperialism, which ignores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, cannot help to settle the conflict. No people must be deprived of their legitimate historical rights. That is why we support the position of the Arab states which condemn the Camp David deal.

We firmly believe that real peace in that region can only be estimated on the basis of UN Security Council decisions making it incumbent on Israel to release all the lands it seized in 1967 and calling for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to be insured. In this connection, in our opinion, a conference must be convened soon at which all interested parties are represented. Moreover, all peace-loving forces must seek an immediate end to hostilities in Lebanon.

As a result of expansionist and imperialist intrigues, the situation in Asia has deteriorated significantly, particularly in Southeast Asia.

The chauvinist, reactionary Chinese leadership, together with the imperialists, is undermining stability in Southeast Asia. China's aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people, who for many years waged a victorious struggle against imperialism and were an example to all anti-imperialist forces, aroused the indignation of progressive mankind. In unleashing the aggression against Vietnam, China, which shouts about the struggle against imperialism, became in essence its Far Eastern ally in the struggle against progressive forces. That is why vigilance is needed on the part of all progressive forces, particularly the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The overthrow by the Kampuchean revolutionary people's movement of the dictatorial regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary--the chauvinist Chinese leadership's puppets--was a victory for peace-loving and progressive forces. China's reactionary course and expansionist aspirations aimed at subjugating neighboring countries did not end in success. Peace-loving forces must expose and condemn China's aggressive policy with respect to Kampuchea and Laos--a policy which threatens international security.

Ethiopia fully supports all the efforts being made by the Soviet Union in the struggle to strengthen peace and security and accelerate the process of arms reduction and detente. The strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna showed the whole world that the Soviet Government advocates peace.

We believe that the struggle for peace received a new impetus as a result of the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and governments in Havana. Thanks to the far-sightedness of that outstanding communist, Comrade Fidel Castro, solutions were found to many complex problems, which gave the movement new strength and breathed new life into it.

In conclusion Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the firm conviction that relations of friendship between the two countries will strengthen still further and that their cooperation in the international arena will expand still more. He proposed a toast to the traditional friendship between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, to the two countries' prosperity and well-being, to the health of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin and to proletarian internationalism.

Kosygin Speech

LD171219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by A. N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in reply to Mengistu speech at 12 September Addis Ababa dinner, under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Addressing those present, the Soviet head of government said: Through Comrade Mengistu and his comrades in arms in the country's leadership we greet the freedom-loving and courageous people of socialist Ethiopia, who have written shining and glorious pages in the world history of the peoples' liberation struggle. We greet the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia, which leads the working masses' revolutionary activity and determines the country's policy in accordance with the program of the national democratic revolution.

Your struggle meets with the warmest response and a feeling of solidarity among Soviet people, and we are instructed to convey to you and to all the citizens of socialist Ethiopia cordial congratulations on the fifth anniversary of the revolution, fraternal greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, our country's Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our Communist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The great cause on which the Ethiopian people have embarked and your heroic efforts in building a new life and in rebuffing encroachments from internal and external enemies all arouse profound sympathy toward Ethiopia and its working people among all progressive mankind.

Five years is not a long time, but the significance of the changes which have taken place in Ethiopia during those years makes the last 5 years a historic stage in the people's life--a stage which means more than some centuries. As a result of the antifeudal agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks, insurance companies and the main industrial enterprises, the preconditions are being created for the development of the national economy. The Ethiopian people are, step by step, taking possession of their own national wealth, learning to manage their own economy and becoming involved increasingly widely in the country's political life.

We share the high evaluation which Comrade Mengistu has placed on friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations. Our relations have good traditions, and we value them. In the difficult struggle which Ethiopia waged for its independence, our people invariably took its side. But our relations have become particularly close and fruitful since the start of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. This is indicated by the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between our countries last year. We see our treaty as a substantial factor for peace and security in Africa.

It may be said that the jubilee of the Ethiopian revolution is at the same time the jubilee of our new relations. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, "Since the birth of socialist Ethiopia, relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation have become established between our countries. They are based on the common interests of socialist states and developing countries and the desire to pool our efforts in the struggle for the peoples' independent development and social progress, for lasting peace and against aggression and the arms race."

We are developing cooperation between our countries not for the sake of self-interest but because we, like you, not only want to see the victory of good, justice and progress but are also well aware that to achieve that, we have to be together, to support each other and to be in unity with everyone--in Africa, Asia, Europe and all the continents--who is fighting for freedom and democracy, for peace and social progress and for the working people's happiness.

Our Communist Party and the Soviet people will continue to strengthen solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and to strive to insure that Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation develops in every way, on all salients, in complete accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries.

Comrade Mengistu has told us about the impressive tasks which the Ethiopian working people have to resolve in restoring and reconstructing the national economy on a path of socialist orientation. The people's main efforts are now concentrated in the sphere of economic and cultural building and agricultural production; they are concentrated where grain and coffee are grown, where petroleum is refined and textiles manufactured, where roads and schools are constructed and where the population is being taught to read and write.

We warmly wish you great successes in fulfilling the tasks of the national revolutionary campaign of economic and cultural development and in implementing the program for eliminating illiteracy. You have decided to end imperialism's and reaction's repulsive legacy of obscurantism and ignorance and we will help you to cope with this task.

In the earlier years of Soviet power, in the most difficult conditions of famine and devastation, the great Lenin and our Communist Party set and fulfilled the task of universal schooling for children and the elimination of illiteracy among adults. This was the prime task of the cultural revolution, because study and the mastery of knowledge and culture are the foundations for everything. We believe that the day is not far off when all your country's children will have the opportunity to go to school and when all Ethiopian men and women will be able to read and write.

We wish to congratulate you on the fact that Ethiopia's entry into the sixth year of its revolution is marked by the start of the building of a vanguard party, which aims to serve the working people's interests. We share with you the view that the creation of such a party is decisive for consolidating of the political, economic, social and military victories secured in the past and for leading the struggle which is to come. The lofty mission of heading the main center for the creation of a working people's party has been entrusted to Comrade Mengistu, chairman of the PMAC.

More and more peoples in the world are building a new life. They all have a profound interest in insuring that their creative labor and the fruits of that labor serve the goals of creation and of improving the living conditions of the working class, the toiling peasantry and the labor intelligentsia. We know that Ethiopia, as an active participant in the nonalined movement and a member of the OAU, makes a constructive contribution to the joint efforts of peace-loving states in consolidating peace and international security. We are cooperating fruitfully with Ethiopia in that important sphere, because the Soviet Union's main aim in international affairs has always been peace between peoples on the basis of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the territorial integrity of states.

Now that mountains of lethal weapons with tremendous destructive power have been stockpiled in the world, the path to lasting peace must lie through the relaxation of international tension and disarmament. There is no other way.

We advocate detente not because no acute problems remain in the world or because the struggle against social injustice, national oppression, reaction and all that hinders the peoples from advancing along the path of progress has lessened. We are deeply convinced that the successes of the peoples' liberation struggle only strengthen detente.

Only maniacs could think that nuclear war is capable of resolving any political or social problems.

The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of the process of detente becoming irreversible and of countries on all continents, including, of course, Africa, enjoying the benefits of detente. It is our firm intention to do everything in our power to achieve this.

The African countries' peoples know who is opposing detente in Africa, who is delaying the process of national liberation on the continent and trying to transform southern Africa into a constant source of danger to the African countries' independence, to shatter African unity and to split Africa into opposing groupings. It is the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Nobody can fail to see that detente would receive a strong positive impetus if the remaining hotbeds of racism and colonialism in Africa were eliminated and the burdensome legacy of colonial domination, which is delaying the African people's progress and arousing international tension, were overcome. The peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia must be free and the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa must be eliminated!

We advocate the speediest elimination of hotbeds of tension in liberated independent Africa and the settlement of existing differences between individual African states by peaceful means. This also applies to the Horn of Africa, where it is also important to obtain the speediest establishment of lasting peace, mutual understanding and good-neighborliness. Of course, a political settlement here is only possible on the basis of the renunciation of territorial claims and on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's affairs. Most of the independent African states, as is known, also adhere to this approach.

Our policy in Africa is clear and consistent. We want to see the independent African states being self-sufficient, free from neocolonial exploitation, progressing confidently along the path of economic and social progress, equal and active participants in modern international life. In implementing this line the Soviet Union seeks no advantages for itself, is not striving for political domination or looking for military bases. Our country has no selfish interests on the African Continent--either in exploiting Africa's natural resources or in extorting profits. We have never tried to resolve African affairs behind the Africans' backs. The Soviet Union has promoted and continues to promote in every way the protection of the legitimate rights of young African states and the strengthening of their economic independence.

People in the Soviet Union sincerely welcome the strengthening of independent African states' prestige in the world arena and their active anti-imperialist activity, notably in the United Nations and other international organizations and in the nonalined movement, whose supreme forum recently finished work in Havana.

The African peoples can look to the future with optimism. The continent's destiny is in their hands. Africans themselves are now writing Africa's history. Patrice Lumumba, that great son of Africa, while in prison in the hands of butchers, wrote: "Africa will write its own history, and in northern and southern Africa it will be a history of glory and dignity. The development of the Ethiopian revolution is a shining confirmation os his prophetic words.

We are satisifed with the talks which have begun between us and Comrade Mengistu and other Ethiopian leaders. We are holding the talks in a spirit of solidarity and mutual trust and respect for each other's opinions. The main thing is that we are finding a common language on the main issues at the talks and will strive to do everything necessary to strengthen friendship between our countries' peoples and to bring about their further fruitful cooperation.

In conclusion A.N. Kosygin cordially thanked Comrade Mengistu for his friendly speech and expressed gratitude to all the Ethiopian friends for their great attentiveness toward the Soviet delegation. He proposed a toast to the Ethiopian people, to their successes in building a new life, to friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and leader of the Ethiopian revolution, and to the esteemed members of the PMAC and ministers of the Ethiopian government.

Official Greetings on Revolution Anniversary

LD171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisonal Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, the Soviet people and ourselves we send you, comrade chairman, the PMAC and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia and all the friendly Ethiopian people warm congratulations on the fifth anniversary of the revolution.

It is with sincere sympathy and a sense of solidarity that Soviet people follow the consolidation and development of the Ethiopian revolution and the implementation of the profound socioeconomic transformations in the country on a path of socialist orientation. Ethiopia's international prestige has increased and strengthened over the last 5 years and today it is in the vanguard of the struggle of Africa's peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

We wish the Ethiopian people major successes in solving, under PMAC leadership, the tasks of boosting the national economy, radically restructuring the lives of the many millionsoof peasants on cooperative principles and liquidating illiteracy. Loyal to its international duty, the USSR will continue to give revolutionary Ethiopia support in building a new society.

We are confident that the close, friendly relations and all-round ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, founded on the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthening world peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

LONDON CONFERENCE FAILS TO SOLVE REAL RHODESIAN ISSUES

LD172004 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] Practically nothing has been achieved during the week of work on the conference on Rhodesia in London. The blame for that cannot be distributed proportionally. During the first few days of the meeting a BBC news commentator said that Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were holding a realistic and flexible position. This opinion is still widespread.

Observers note that having proposed not only a future constitution of Rhodesia for discussion but also coordination of the process of power transfer to the majority there the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front looks at the problem more deeply and is really interested in its peaceful solution. The Smith-Muzorewa delegation would like to confine itself to a strictly propagandistic act by insisting on a discussion of the constitution and by rejecting attempts to view the situation in a comprehensive way. For this reason the draft constitution the Smith-Muzorewa delegation has presented changes nothing about the fundamental laws operating in Rhodesia today. As before it would like the whites to keep the right of veto in parliament and the right to run the judiciary, the army and the police.

Was it really worth going to London in order to show once again that the Smith-Muzorewa regime keeps its old stand?

The attractive force of the constitution draft proposed by the Patriotic Front lies in the fact that the draft offers to put an end to the cause for the present explosive situation in the country. Power must be transferred to the majority and that was the actual reason for calling the London conference. The conference can settle issues of procedure alone and discuss guarantees of rights for both the blacks and whites. It is underlined in statements made by Nkomo and Mugabe before the conference and by the draft constitution proposed by the Patriotic Front that the country is equally the homeland of the colonists and that under African rule there will be no hegemony of one nation over another. And that is what is lacking in the constitution outlined by Smith and Muzorewa.

Finally, about the British proposals. At first glance they are different from the straightforwardness of the Africanized cabinet. More than that the preamble of the draft of the constitution contains phrases that are closer to that of the Patriotic Front. But, as for the main thing, one gets the impression that London does not intend to honestly play the role of a totallly unbiased judge. A curtailment of privileges to the colonists, creation of an independent commission for the appointment and dismissal of officials, the granting of commanding officers the right to be responsible for the so-called operational control over the police and the army, these are the main British constitutional points.

By why a reduction and not an elimination of the privileges of the colonists? Why set up some sort of independent commission if blacks and whites would elect a cabinet and a prime minister democratically? What does operational control over the army and police mean? Isn't it actually a version of what is happening now, when the military command of the whites, without consulting anyone, can start aggression against a neighboring country and plan an expansion of punitive operations in its own country? All these questions have to be answered by the coming meetings of the sides in London but I would say that after a week of work the sponsors of the conference would like the dialog to go on and on indefinitely yet.

Nkomo Interview

LD170303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The constitutional conference on a so-called settlement in Rhodesia continues in London. Joshua Nkomo, a leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, who is taking part in the conference, gave an interview to a TASS correspondent. He stressed his resolve to try to obtain true independence for the people of Zimbabwe and a transfer of all power into the hands of the native African majority. The main issues which should be discussed at the talks, Nkomo noted, are the problems of the transitional period before independence in Rhodesia, and first and foremost the question of a cease-fire, the problems of insuring law and order and legality, and a control over the armed forces.

The first week of the talks in London has shown that the Muzorewa-Smith delegation, with the support of the British side, is trying to avoid answering these key problems. The British Government submitted a so-called compromise plan for constitutional reform for the sides to examine. In the opinion of most observers, the amendments to the Rhodesian constitution now in force which have been put forward by official London are just purely cosmetic measures. They are aimed at securing a settlement of the Rhodesian problem which is to the advantage of Great Britain. Muzorewa, the head of the Rhodesian puppet regime, has stated that his delegation at the conference in London will not discuss problems of the armed forces, the police, or issues of legality and law and order in the country. In other words, Muzorewa has refused to touch on the most urgent aspects of the Rhodesian problem. The attainment of progress at the talks, the British press notes in this connection, has become even less likely.

CPSU'S RASHIDOV COMMENTS ON NATIONAL LANGUAGES IN USSR

LD171904 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

["Powerful Means of Drawing Soviet Peoples Closer"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--"A characteristic feature in the development of national relations at the present stage is the increasingly multinational composition of the population of the republics, territories, regions, cities and districts. Along with a considerable natural growth of the population of the local nationality in each republic, the number of inhabitants of other nationalities also increases as a rule. Thus, for example, Uzbekistan has people of one hundred nationalities among its population," writes Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan CC. He points out that "underway under socialism are simultaneously the flowering and drawing closer of nationalities. These are two mutually interconnected aspects of one objective process. Each of them serves as a prerequisite for the development of other. The flowering of nations creates conditions for increasing their interconnection, broadening the sphere of cooperation, and consequently, their drawing closer. The more the nations draw closer, the broader and closer they cooperate, the more intensive is the process of their mutual enrichment the speedier and more comprehensively each of them develops."

The article points out that the effect of these interconnected progressive trends is manifest in all fields of life of the Soviet society, including in their interlanguage relations. The national languages are flourishing and at the same time the Russian language, the generally recognised means of international communication, is becoming increasingly widespread among the nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.

Sharaf Rashidov stresses that the accelerated rate of the Soviet Union's development now depends in no small measure on how speedily and effectively the useful experience of each people is passed over to the others. The language communication is in practice implemented through all-round use of bilinguality. "The co-relation of the Russia language and the language of intranational communication, with the national languages is the dilectic unity of the international and national implemented into life," says the article.

"Soviet reality, Sharaf Rashidov goes on to write, most clearly refutes the talk of the adversaries of socialism that bilinguality, the wide spread of the Russian language are allegedly conducive to 'denationalisation' of the local languages, their Russification. The unity of the Soviet people by no means signifies a dissolution of nations and nationalities in some supranational formation, on which the bourgeois propaganda is speculating in every way trying to ascribe to our state a striving to forcible unification of peoples into a 'single' nation.

The ideologists of imperialism are trying to prove in vain that the (?nationalities policy) of the CPSU is allegedly aimed at the assimilation of national cultures and languages. All kinds of 'Sovietologists' are intentionally distorting the real picture of mutual relations between the peoples of our country and in the first place their truly fraternal attitude to the Russian people. But, the practice of real socialism in the Soviet Union irrefutably proves to the whole world, convinces every unbiased person that the national languages are freely developing in our country while borrowings from the Russian language only enrich them."

TIKHONOV DISCUSSES WORK ON MORAL, LEGAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

LD151540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the latest session of the commission for the conducting of the International Year of the Child in the USSR, was held. Examined at the commission were the results of the world conference For a Peaceful and Happy Future For All Children which recently closed in Moscow.

Summing up the results of the discussion, Comrade Tikhonov said in part:

[Tikhonov--begin recording] Comrades, we have heard reports on the work to step up the legal education of children and adolescents. One may say that a particular system of such education is being formed, beginning with the school and including collectives at enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The high legal standards of every member of the socialist society is a most important factor in the harmonious development of each person, and the growth of his labor and political activity. A most important role in the education of children and adolescents belongs to the Soviet school. I would like to stress the particular importance of the patronage by working Komsomol members of children who are hard to educate and also the active role of Komsomol organizations in carrying out legal training among young people.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and its inspectorate for the affairs of minors do much daily work with so-called difficult children, who occasionally stray from the influence of the family and the school. Positive experience in legal education has been accumulated by local soviets, by labor collectives, and where the adolescents live. Attention is paid to the formation of childrens' consciousness of the law by cultural and educational establishments and by the mass media. Coordination and methodical leadership of legal education in the country according to the line of the USSR Ministry of Justice is being improved. Republics and towns have been named in the speeches where the joint efforts of state bodies and public organizations are achieving good results in the education of minors.

At the same time the material submitted to the commission for holding the International Year of the Child testifies also to substantial shortcomings in the education of children and adolescents. The press has more than once published material from which it is clear that many school-children, students at vocational technical colleges and working young people are not sufficiently acquainted with the foundations of the legislation. Many of them do not have a clear idea of what penalty is consequent upon one violation of the law or another. We must aim to insure that our children get a firm grasp of the laws and rules of our life while they are still on their school benches. We must teach children to respect the laws of the Soviet state and the rules of life in the socialist society. Attention is drawn to this in the decision by the CPSU Central Committee on improving work in maintaining law and order and stepping up the struggle against law-breakers. We should pay more attention to making known and publicizing the good arrangement of moral and legal education in production collectives.

Stepping up the propaganda of legal knowledge in close combination with labor and moral education is not a brief campaign. It should be conducted in a way which is well thought out and planned. It is necessary to think also about insuring that all work concerned with improving legal education and organizing adolescents' free time is done according to a unified plan. The most active part should be taken in it by lawyers, teachers, veterans of labor and of the Great Patriotic War, leading workers, trade unions and Komsomol activists, and patrons and mentors of young people.

Undoubtedly, legal education must not be carried out separately from the family. Experience shows that in many cases various types of violations of the law are committed by children growing up in families where an unhealthy climate has formed, in which one of the parents is behaving incorrectly, in which the principles of our socialist way of life are being violated. In such families the child is being brought up in an unhealthy atmosphere. The task of the Komsomol, the school and all law-enforcing bodies is to be particularly attentive to such cases, and to work much harder with the parents and the children.

Of great significance are the organization of systematic speeches by lawyers, staff of the militia and prosecutor's offices, doctors and teachers at parents' meetings, and at local meetings for citizens concerning questions of legal education, observation of the law, improvement of the activity of comrades' courts and people's volunteer squads. The decision by the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and political education work and the recently adopted decision on the improvement of work concerning the maintenance of law and order and intensification of the work with lawbreaking set the task of insuring a high level of propaganda, including legal propaganda, stepping up efficiency and competence, a link with life and with the fulfillment of economic and political tasks, and of developing an aggressive nature in propaganda in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that work on the moral and legal education of children and adolescents comprises an important part of the ideological and political educational activity of our party and organs of state power. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out: We, comrades, are building not a kingdom of idlers, a land flowing with milk and honey, but the most organized and the most work-loving society in the history of mankind, and those who live in that society will be those who love work the most, who are the most honest, organized and conscientious people. So there is work of enormous importance before us. (?It will indeed) take quite a long time, for man's psychology is refashioned much more slowly than the material foundations of his life. The party is doing this work, and will be doing it on an increasingly broad front. The elimination of the shortcomings in legal education work mentioned in the course of today's meeting and the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party in the field of legal education of the rising generation will enable us to strive to ensure that, in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, respect for the law becomes the personal conviction of each soviet person. [End recording]

The participants in the meeting approved the proposals and measures aimed at the further improvement of work in legal education of children and adolescents.

SUSLOV ARRIVES IN BRYANSK FOR PRESENTATION CEREMONY

LD171234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Bryansk.

He is to take part in the solemn ceremony dedicated to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the city.

At the airport Comrade Suslov was met by Sizenko, first secretary of the Bryansk Party Obkom; Konovalov, chairman of the oblispolkom; Voistrochenko, first secretary of the Bryansk Party Gorkom; and Yevdokimov, chairman of the gorispolkom.

TBILISI GORKOM PLENUM FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

LD141625 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Model Order in the Republican Capital: From the Third Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom Plenum discussed the question of the state of work and the tasks of the party, soviet and administrative organs and public organizations in the city in further strengthening legality and establishing exemplary public order in the light of the demands of the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference.

The report by N.Sh. Endeladze, secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom, and the speeches at the plenum painted a clear picture of the purposeful and intensive work of party organizations, soviets, organs of the prosecutor's office, the courts, internal affairs and the Komsomol, labor collectives, scientific institutes and educational institutions in implementing the conference decisions. Statistical and factual material cited at the plenum indicates that not only has a stabilization of the crime level taken place in the republican capital, but also a process of steadily reducing this level is occurring. This has become a characteristic feature and trend in the current year--the year of the 37th city party conference.

However, the plenum participants, guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction that "the higher our society rises in its development, the more intolerable are the deviations from socialist norms of morality which still occur," drew attention to the need to further intensify the struggle against violations of the law and for exemplary public order, without which, as Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said at the 37th conference, there can be no model city.

Society, the people and the party allot the leading role in the struggle against crime and for the strengthening of public order to administrative organs, which must watch over Soviet legality, society's interests and the rights of Soviet citizens. At the same time they are held responsible for the state of affairs in every important sector of work. Accuracy, high organizational standards and discipline must be particularly characteristic of administrative organs.

Party organs have in the main succeeded in correcting their statistical records of the state of the struggle against crime and violations of legality. But accurate statistics, it was stressed at the plenum, are not an end in themselves but material for profound, considered and skillful analysis which together with a thorough study of certain groups of concrete facts, can suggest the choice of important directions in the struggle against lawbreaking and of the most effective means of achieving the intended goals in a particular case.

However, materials accumulated in investigative and judicial practice are not sufficiently crystallized by the city's administrative organs.

Other administrative organs, and--by no means least--organs for the struggle against misappropriations of socialist property, must constantly place preventive work at the fore and attach paramount importance to the struggle against the causes and conditions which give rise to criminal acts.

Many crimes which are dangerous to society and the state are caused by private property psychology. Implacable, consistent, deeply considered struggle against these trends is a most important task for us, the plenum participants said.

The plenum demanded that city administrative organs, city, rayon and local people's control units, their leaders and primary party organizations do not confine themselves to noting instances which have occurred and adopting measures accordingly, but discover without fail the causes and conditions giving rise to them and on the basis of this analysis strive to prevent lawbreaking.

The plenum particularly stressed that the process of imposing the necessary order in trade and particularly in consumer services is still not proceeding satisfactorily in the city. The keynote speaker and participants in the debates, while noting with satisfaction that party raykoms have recently begun to fulfill their role as coordinators of work in maintaining law and order better, acknowledged at the same time that party committees still do not always accurately guide the work of administrative organs toward resolving the tasks which life has put on the agenda.

Marked positive changes have taken place in the selection and training of cadres for administrative organs and the participation of party raykoms and primary party organizations in this important matter has been stepped up. But not all instances have yet been eliminated of people entrusted with defending legality violating it themselves.

Party committees are called upon to show constant concern for expanding ties between law enforcement organs and the public and creating an atmosphere of respect and support for them.

The plenum participants devoted serious attention to questions of strengthening discipline and order in labor collectives and in educational institutions, the ideological and moral education of young people and preventing crime by minors.

The plenum participants assessed the month of struggle against violations of public order, held successfully in Tbilisi as a kind of test of strength and a dress rehearsal for a major campaign for high discipline and order. They expressed confidence that the period which remains before the end of the year will be marked by the active participation of the broad masses of people of Tbilisi in the struggle to transform the republic capital into a city of exemplary order.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that under the leadership of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Tbilisi working people will spare no effort or energy to continue to hold leading positions in national economic development, cultural building, this strengthening of discipline everywhere and the establishment of exemplary public order.

The results of the plenum's work were summed up by T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom.

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARD TO INGURI GES

LD171101 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 August 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 4,100-word GRUZINFORM report under the heading "The Inguri GES: Awards Crown the Feat," on the presentation of USSR orders and medals to construction workers on the Inguri GES on 25 August, at Dzhvari. The report includes a 2,900-word report on the speech delivered at the ceremony by E.A. Shevardnadze, who presented the awards. Shevardnadze notes the workers' achievements in constructing the power station and congratulates the recipients of awards.

ACADEMIC YEAR SUBJECT OF SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH

LD171103 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 September 1979 carries on pages one and two a 2,500-word GRUZINFORM report on a 1 September tour of Tbilisi educational establishments by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The report summarizes a speech made by Shevardnadze at the V.I. Lenin Georgian Polytechnical Institute on the start of the academic year. The report goes on to mention other educational establishments visited and gives a list of officials accompanying Shevardnadze.

STALIN'S PERSONALITY CULT RECOUNTED IN COMMENTARY

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0900 GMT on 8 September 79 carries a (Loshev) commentary entitled "Leninism Advocates Collective Leadership, Maoism Encourages Blind Faith in Individual Leadership" which, while describing the Chinese collective leadership and its blind faith in Mao Zedong, includes the following passage referring to Stalin: "When Stalin was rude to party workers and showed disrespect for them, Lenin proposed reassigning Stalin from the post of general secretary to another post. Stalin promised that he would consider the criticisms against him, but later he deviated from the Leninist principle on this point."

It is known to all that the CPSU has denounced the Stalin personality cult, which was a blind faith that led to his abuse of power. The CPSU has also condemned objectivism for ignoring collective opinion as well as the laws of social development.

MVD EMPLOYEE REPORTS CAPTURE OF CRIMINAL GANG

LD141013 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 September 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "From the Investigator's Office" a 1,000-word report by USSR MVD employee D. Bratanovskiy headed "Case No 243." The report recounts the investigation into the case of a "group of raiders who carried out several raids on savings banks in different parts of the country." The raiders were reportedly based in Alma-Ata and traveled to cities, including Moscow, Tashkent, Sverdlovsk, Volgograd and Kiev, to carry out armed raids using revolvers. The raiders have been apprehended and the trial is to follow.

CPSU INSTITUTE DIRECTOR DIES, OBITUARY CITED

LD141139 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 September 79 carries on page four a 350-word obituary, signed by "a group of comrades," of "Genrikh Akindinovich Dmitriyev, director of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Scientific Research Institute," who "died suddenly on 11 September 1979."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY ISSUES DATA FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

LD142220 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

["The USSR in the International Markets"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--The foreign trade of the USSR was marked by dynamism and steady development in the first half of the current year. According to the data just published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, the Soviet Union's trade turnover grew almost 10 per cent as compared with the first half of 1978. This reflects the growing export potential of our country, rapid development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union, requiring more imported machinery and equipment. The export of Soviet goods reached 19,000 million roubles in the first half of the year, which tops by more than 2,000 million roubles the level of January-July 1978, and import trade increased by 1,200 million roubles, reaching 18,800 million roubles.

The principal trends of Soviet foreign trade's development, which appeared in recent years, continue to exist.

The socialist countries account for almost 56 per cent of the Soviet foreign trade turnover. This is the general line of the Soviet Union's foreign economic policy. The results of the first half of 1979 show that the protocols on trade exchange, signed by the Soviet Union with the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, are being successfully carried out, which guarantees the fulfillment of the entire programme for the current year. These results show patently that not only qualitative, but also deep-going structural changes are taking place in the Soviet Union's commercial and economic relations with the socialist nations, testify to the growing potentialities and rapidly developing national economies of the fraternal states.

During the past six months, the Soviet Union's trade exchange with these countries grew to 22,500 million roubles as against 20,600 million roubles recorded in the corresponding period of last year. The German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia account for the biggest volume of trade with the USSR.

The growth of the Soviet Union's trade exchange with the capitalist countries is marked by high rates. This is due to the growing overlapping of economic interests and improvement of the international climate, which has a positive effect on trade. In the first half of 1979 the Soviet Union's mutual deliveries with this group of states grew by more than 13 per cent, increasing from 9,800 to 11,000 million roubles. However, trade with individual capitalist countries developed far more evenly. Most active here are the FRG, Japan, France and Finland. Noetworthy are the business contacts with France, which held only sixth place in 1978.

Soviet trade with the developing countries grew dynamically. The increment amounted to 11 per cent, reaching a total of 4,200 million roubles.

The successful development of Soviet foreign trade promotes the further growth of mutual understanding and trust among the peoples.

TRANSPORT EXPERT DISCUSSES CHANGES IN FREIGHT SYSTEM

LD172155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We bring you a further comment on the decision by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning, and the increase in the effect of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and the quality of work. Speaking to our correspondent, Oleg Aksenov, Professor Viktor Nikolayevich Ivanov, doctor of technical sciences, said: [Begin recording]

[Ivanov] The existing real, gross indices--tons, and tons per kilometer--do not in themselves contradict the definition of use of rolling stock. They now contradict, however, the demands which are at present being made on us by the recently issued decision. It is apparent that the indices of Gosplan level which are to characterize both the amount of expenditure and the level of guaranteed operation of motor vehicles transport should be set by the ministry responsible for the industry.

For example, the maximum expenditure, say, for the RSFSR Motor Transport Ministry might be R6 billion. And a second index which should be set by the ministry is the number of motor vehicles under the ministry. Then the minister, who has quite wide powers, could construct all his internal indices pertaining to the relevant industry so that all the equipment and all the basic funds at his disposal can be used to the greatest and most intensive effect. Another index, finally, which motor vehicle transport belonging to individual departments and motor vehicle transport in general use could begin to try is payment made to the budget of each individual Motor Transport Ministry.

[Question] So you are saying that departmental transport should make some sort of payments to the ministries. But what advantage will this give in practice, because the motor vehicles themselves will still belong to the relevant departments?

[Answer] You have understood the problem quite correctly. It is now very difficult to trace what actual profit motor vehicle transport belonging to departments provides for the national economy. There are figures which show that the level of use of rolling stock belonging to departmental transport organizations is considerably lower than the level of motor vehicle transport in general.use. It is this which gives rise to the need for an index which would act as a sort of tax on individual motor vehicles. To give a brief example, let us say that a Zil-130 truck, which is sold by the state, should make an obligatory contribution to the country's budget over the year of, say, R600. I'm not quoting any definite figure, but let's just say R600. And then those departments and various smaller organizations in the Soviet Union wanting to acquire trucks for their motor vehicle transport organizations would be compelled to calculate their transport expenditure; and probably most of them would come to the conclusion that it is better and more profitable to buy transport services from transport in general use than to have their own trucks, pay various transport costs and pay a tax for each truck.

[Question] [Words indistinct] If this is developed in a little more detail, transport expenditure would be included in the sum value of the net output of every industrial enterprise, and would be planned for?

[Answer] Quite correct. Of late we often hear the words transport production, transport output and transport industry. We are still unaccustomed to these words, but the CPSU decision forces us in the period immediately ahead to pay great attention to them, for they contain the concept of a net transport output. So if, for example in our kilogram of beet we establish the transport output as being 3 percent, the transport organizations must be remunerated for this 3 percent. This will considerably ease the work of both planning organizations and the organizations monitoring the activity, with regard to transport expenditure,of both customers and the motor vehicle transport itself.

[Question] Viktor Nikolayevich, let us imagine how things should stand for the motor vehicle transport enterprise. On the one hand is the customer, and on the other the truck driver. What relation will the one have to the other?

[Answer] It is easiest of all to take a look at the new indices, beginning with an appriasal of the driver's activity. The driver's wage should be made up of several components, and should not be linked to figures for tons transported or tons per kilometer. These components should be as follows: a sliding scale wage peggéd to whether he had a first-class or third-class drivers' licence; there should be additional payments for various kinds of conditions which differ from the norm, such as working in low temperatures, driving on icy roads, which demands considerably greater physical and mental stress, and other various kinds of additional payment evolving from changes in the road and traffic conditions. The third component of the driver's wage should be bonuses for various kinds of services that the driver may provide over and above hauling, or transferring freight from one place to another.

Somewhat more complex is the matter of the relations between the customer and the motor vehicle transport enterprise. The customer has his schedule of production, various types of consignment and various set periods of delivery and marketing of finished output. Motor vehicle transport has to adapt itself to this production technology of the customer, and adapt itself so that the level of service is as high as possible. Here there arises the possibility that transport organizations will be responsible not only for the haulage, but also for the delivery of any finished output or semi-finished products from the consignor to the consignee. And, as you can see, here there are neither tons nor tons per kilometer, but the level of service that is important. [End recording]

ISSUES RAISED BY ECONOMIC RESOLUTION DISCUSSED

LD171031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Prof D. Valovoy, doctor of economic sciences: "The Materialization of Efficiency"]

[Text] If we compare modern automobiles with the original models we might get the impression that they have nothing in common. But they share the same basis; an internal combustion engine, a drive mechanism and a body. But as a result of constant improvement the primitive self-propelled cart with a speed of barely 10 km per hour has been transformed into a beautiful high-speed limousine. Some improvements have emerged thanks to the natural process of scientific and technical development and others because they had previously just "not been dreamed of." For example, although they had a reliable heat source, for quite a long time automobiles were not fitted with heating systems; instead of switching on a "flasher" to give warning of a turn it used to be necessary to open a car door or "fling out" a hand. In constantly improving the automobile, designers and engineers are not concerned with criticizing what their predecessors did or omitted to do but view their work as a logical process engendered by the scientific and technical revolution and accumulated experience.

Unfortunately this is not always the case when it comes to the development of the economic mechanism. Here there are frequent instances where, in the process of improving this mechanism, certain economists attempt to depict the previous economic levers and indicators as scientifically unsubstantiated or even wrong, despite the fact that in their time many of them were the only correct ones. Yet if we draw an analogy between the automobile and the economic mechanism--while not forgetting that any analogy is hypothetical and relative--it is not difficult to see for yourself that it is a hundred times more difficult to create and develop an economic mechanism than an automobile. Here it is necessary to take into account not only scientific and technical achievements in all sectors of production but also the development of social relationships, numerous subjective factors and even psychological elements. "Over half a century of socialist economic management," L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "convincingly confirms that leadership of the economy is maybe the most complex and most creative of all the tasks that have risen since the revolution.... The economy is a complex and dynamic organism whose development of itself constantly gives rise to new problems."

Returning to our analogy, it should be noted that the automobile at least had some kind of predecessor--the cart--whereas the socialist economic mechanism had none. In V.I. Lenin's figurative expression, whereas when the bourgeoisie came to power it took over "an tested team, a previously prepared road and tried mechanisms", the proletariat which gained power had "no team, no roads, nothing at all, nothing previously tried."

The difficult but noble mission of building the world's first socialist road and a corresponding tream and management mechanism while advancing forcefully toward communism fell to the lot of the Soviet people headed by the Communist Party. On the basis of analysis and generalization of the first years of socialist building V.I. Lenin formulated the basic principles of management of the economy on the basis of social ownership of the means of production. In his speech devoted to the golden jubilee of the Great October Socialist Revolution Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that, in formulating the basic principles of economic policy, V.I. Lenin was looking far ahead. Way back then he was formulating socialist management principles which preserve all their significance today. Lenin's postulations on combining centralized planning with democracy and the development of working people's initiative, making use of commodity-money relationships, financial autonomy and material incentives for labor and combining the interests of society as a whole with the interests of each individual collective and working person still constitute even now the most important reference points in the party's economic policy.

These principles were also the "cart" which has become transformed in a very short historical period into a fine limousine with no parallel in terms of its rate of progress. Lenin's basic principles of the economic system have been constantly improved by the party and government on the basis of the scientific generalization of practical experience. A fundamental improvement in the economic mechanism in our country was carried out at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee March and September (1965) plenums approved by the 23d party congress. Since then our economy has made a tremendous stride along the path of creating the material and technical base of communism: National income has doubled and industrial output has increased 2.5 times. Production forces have also increased quantitatively and qualitatively--which demands the further improvement of production relations.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" envisions improving the economic mechanism in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress' decisions. It covers a wide range of questions. We will dwell on just a few of them below. [paragraph continues]

The congress noted the need to "improve the system of indicators which form the basis for assessing the activity of ministries, associations and enterprises and primarily the efficiency and quality of their work."

Just what is the main shortcoming of the system of indicators currently in force?

At the present time the fate of the enterprise, association or sector depends to a considerable extent on gross value [stoimostnyy] indicators. The fulfillment of the plan in terms of rubles predetermines labor productivity growth, the size of the wages fund, deductions into the economic incentive funds and moral incentives. For instance, if an enterprise underfulfills the target in terms of certain types of output or construction workers fail to hand over a particular project on time, certain administrative measures can be taken against them, but if they fail to fulfill the plan in terms of rubles, their production and labor productivity growth rates decrease and their wages fund and economic incentive funds are reduced accordingly. In these conditions contradictions sometimes arise between the interests of society and the collective: Society is interested in reducing production expenditure and producing cheap goods while the enterprise seeks to produce expensive goods in its pursuit of rubles. For the enterprise, the more expensive something is, the better.

Thus at the Melitopol compressor plant iron washers have been replaced by nylon-6 washers with an increased lifetime of 13,000 hours instead of 3,000. And the price of the iron washers was R2.20 while that of the nylon washers is 27 kopeks. The plant produced 500,000 of these washers each year. This means that it lost almost R1 million as far as the plan was concerned. Here is another example. The Volga pipe plant started up production of new, higher-quality pipes but their weight was decreased by approximately 25 percent and so the price was also reduced. As a result, while the plant is producing the former quantity of pipes in terms of meters--and better-quality pipes--its economic indicators have deteriorated; the volume of output sold has decreased by 7 percent and labor productivity has "fallen" by 15 percent.

In both the first case and the second something useful for society was done. But the collectives did not receive the deserved encouragement. What is more, their material and moral situation deteriorated. One would think that in cases of this sort the ministry should automatically reduce the enterprises' plan in terms of rubles and amend the other qualitative indicators. But it is only at first glance that this solution seems simple. In actual fact the issue is considerably more complex. For the ministry also has a plan in terms of rubles. And if the ministry reduces the plans for its associations and enterprises, it will find itself in an unenviable situation: the production and labor productivity growth rates will be reduced with all the consequences that entails.

Just how is a more rational combination of social, collective and individual interests to be achieved?

The most diverse indicators have been proposed in debate for this purpose. The profit indicator was put forward particularly actively as the main "arbiter." But life proves conclusively that attempts to find a universal indicators cannot yield the desired results. Let us draw the following analogy.

If you need a certificate of health the physician will demand that you undergo clinical examination before he concludes that you are "essentially healthy." And what often happens is that a person's temperature is normal and his cardiogram is good. But after analysis of the blood and other substances released by the human organism it transpires that he needs urgent treatment.

It is just as complex to assess objectively the work of a production collective and a sector as a whole as it is to determine a person's state of health. If an enterprise is coping successfully with the output plan in terms of rubles and can show labor productivity growth, this in no way means that it is working well. In order to draw that conclusion a "clinical examination" is needed--analysis of the dynamics of prime cost and the utilization of production capital and material and manpower resources. As a result it may be found that the output being produced is sold at too high a price and the enterprise needs "treatment."

And so making a fetish not only of gross output and the ton-kilometer but also of any economic indicator, including normative net output, cannot fail to have an adverse influence on the combination of social and collective interests. There simply does not exist an indicator capable of reflecting to an equal extent every side and aspect of a production collective's dynamic and comprehensive activity. For this purpose the "jury" must concist of a system of indicators and disregard of any of these indicators must "hit" the collective's interests.

This is one of the central ideas of the "improvement of the whole system of indicators," planning and the assessment of the work of enterprises and sectors in the aforementioned resolution. This historic document can with justification be called a materialization of efficiency since it creates a firm material and moral basis for raising social production efficiency and work quality.

The resolution is based on tremendous practical experience and substantial experimental verification of many indicators and levers. It provides for the combination of physical, manpower and value indicators. And the role of the physical and manpower "arbiters" is considerably enhanced. The main value indicator will be normative net output (wages plus averaged profits). This rules out the enterprise's interest in increasing production volume at the expense of others' labor and eliminates the division of the products list into profitable (expensive) and unprofitable (cheap) goods.

The practical implementation of the measures outlined by the resolution on improving the economic mechanism will require considerable efforts. Many hills and ravines will be encountered on this path and it is on the successful surmounting of them that the end result will depend. First of all, it is necessary within a short time to provide this document's provisions with a "score" in the shape of working documents such as methodological guides, instructions and normatives while preserving the resolution's "letter and spirit." This is not a purely technical job but a complex and creative task, as may be shown by the following example.

When they are working on the basis of the new indicators enterprises and sectors will not be interested in increasing gross output by raising the materials-intensiveness of output and utilizing others' labor. However, if the production growth rate is still determined on the basis of gross output, the interest in gross output will remain to a considerable extent. At the present time the saving of raw materials, materials and fuel and the assimilation of new, cheaper goods often lead to artificial understatement of the production and labor productivity growth rates. And this is despite the fact that the rates are determined on the basis of unchanged prices. For when new, cheaper goods are produced, their prices are "unchanged" from the more expensive goods which have been taken out of production. There may be various types of solution here. I would think that even the possibility of determining the production growth rate on the basis of conventional net [uslovno chistaya] output, as is done in the developed capitalist countries, should not be ruled out.

As we can see, the question is by no means purely technical, as it might appear at first glance. It is an exceptionally complex issue which demands great and thoughtful work and brooks no hastiness. And so it is recommended that the new indicators and normatives be introduced gradually, as the conditions are prepared.

The 25th CPSU Congress noted that never before have we had such an enormous army of qualified cadres. Never before have we relied on such rich experience of economic building--experience interpreted and generalized by the party. This is a reliable guarantee that the resolution on further improving the developed socialist society's economic mechanism will be successfully implemented.

FUEL WASTE, MISAPPROPRIATION INVESTIGATED

LD111055 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 September 1979 carries on Page 1 a 1,400-word report by special correspondent L. Arikh entitled "Save Fuel!" and carried under the rubric "Komsomol Spotlight." The item reports the findings of Komsomol and State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate officials who made spot checks in Kirovskaya Oblast to determine how thriftily fuel is being used. Spot checks revealed abuses in the utilization of farms' transport facilities, which were allegedly being used irrationally; abuse of state gasoline coupons which were being handled illegally and used for private purposes; mismanagement at a filling station where pumps were left unattended and gasoline was allowed to drip from leaky hoses, thus wasting fuel, and other shortcomings.

BRIEFS

BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE--Moscow, September 17, TASS--The general meeting of the shareholders of the bank for foreign trade of the USSR was held here. It endorsed the bank's account for the year 1978, the balance as of January 1, 1979, distribution of profits of the bank for 1978. The account of the auditing commission was endorsed. It was noted that in the past year the bank promoted actively the successful reaching of the targets of the five-year plan (1976-1980). The bank continued developing business relations with foreign banks. It maintains contacts with 1,671 foreign banks in more than 100 countries of all continents. The balance of the bank of January 1, 1979, amounted to 33,000 million roubles, an increase of 11.8 percent on the past year. The issued capital and reserve capital of the bank as of January 1 of this year amounted to 965.4 million roubles, increasing within a year by 30.4 million roubles. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17 SEPTEMBER

LD180611 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Altay has begun cutting grain on the last 5 million hectares. Gornoaltayskiy Rayon has delivered 105,000 quintals of high-grade wheat, thus fulfilling its plan. (0000 GMT)

Kalmyk ricegrowers have started selling rice from the new harvest to the state. Despite the difficult dry summer, they obtained a high yield--up to 50 quintals per hectare are being threshed, which is 10 quintels per hectare more than planned. This will allow pledges to be fulfilled successfully. (0100 GMT)

Kazakhstan--22.5 million hectares has been harvested, 90 percent of the total. Barley and wheat have been gathered and threshed on 16.2 million hectares. The situation is difficult in the Kazakhstan virgin lands, as rain is slowing down the harvest. Harvesting has ended in all the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, and the last swathes are being threshed in Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. (0500 GMT)

Farms of Tselinograd Oblast, Kazakhstan, have begun mass threshing of grain crops. All threshing floors are working round the clock. Farmers are gaining almost 15 quintals per hectare from an area of about 3 million hectares. Let us note that a difficult situation has arisen in the Kazakh virgin lands in the past few days--rain is falling and the rate of harvesting has dropped. Machine operators are doing everything they can in order to use every hour of favorable weather for work. Grain crops in the republic as a whole have been cut on 22.5 million hectares, barley and wheat have been gathered and threshed from 16.5 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

Mass picking of fine-fiber cotton has started in the Vakhsh valley, Tadzhikistan. The republic has pledged 900,000 tons this year. (1600 GMT)

Mass harvesting of corn has started in Moldavia. The best crop is grown in those areas, like Chadyr Lungskiy Rayon, where advanced technology, equipment and herbicides are widely used. These areas total 100,000 hectares throughout the republic and have produced stable harvests during the past 3 years regardless of weather, never yielding less than 60 quintals per hectare dry grain. The Scientific Production Association for Corn and Sorghum planned the sowing and crop density according to the soil and climatic conditions. Mineral fertilizer has been applied at a rate of 1 ton per hectare. In 1980 the new growing technology will be extended to cover 345,000 hectares, which is virtually the entire growing area. (1600 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops has opened in the Checheno-ingushskaya ASSR. Pricrity is being given to Bezostaya-1 winter wheat. (1900 GMT)

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON SALYUT-6-SOYUZ MISSION

LD101530 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the crew of the "Salyut"-"Soyuz" orbital complex, held a press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Everybody wanted to know how the longest space flight in history--175 days--had influenced the health of the cosmonauts. The journalists saw for themselves that the cosmonauts look as though they did not spend half a year in space. The thickset Vladimir Lyakhov and tall Valeriy Ryumin spoke confidently, in a calm and unhurried manner. It seems that many of those present in the hall could have envied their health.

The cosmonauts noted that the most important thing about their flight was not the record duration but the volume and diversity of research.

"Like during all the previous space expeditions on board the 'Salyut-6' station, our work and rest regime had a 24-hour cycle", Lyakhov said. "On the average about a third of this time was devoted to professional activities. We hope that the results of this work will find wide application in many fields of science and the national economy, will serve as a basis for future lengthy expeditions".

"Our expedition", said Valeriy Ryumin, "confirmed once again the effectiveness of the work in space of a long-term orbital station".

The cosmonauts expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the high evaluation of their work.

PRAVDA Report

LD170945 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 September 1979 publishes on page 3 a 3,100-word TASS report under the heading "The Orbits of Science and Progress: Press Conference Devoted to the 175-Day Space Expedition." The report is devoted to the 10 September press conference in Moscow on the recent space flight and reports remarks made by Academician B.N. Petrov on experiments and research carried out during the flight, by Academician O.G. Gazenko on medical aspects of the flight and the crew's condition, and by cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin on the significance of the flight.

FEOKTISTOV COMMENTS ON PLANNED EXAMINATION OF SALYUT-6

LD102036 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--A detailed investigation of the "Salyut-6" station is planned for the near future, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was told by the Soviet cosmonaut, Dr. of Technical Sciences Konstantin Feoktistov. The press conference was devoted to the successful completion of the 175-day flight on board the orbital research complex "Salyut-6"-"Soyuz".

"Salyut-6" is functioning on orbit for already two years, Feoktistov said. Work to investigate the onboard systems and equipment of the station will take several months. Results of these studies will give specialist the possibility to forecast the future utilisation of the station.

The time apparently is not distant, Konstantin Feoktistov said, when whole collectives, scientific laboratories will permanently work on orbit.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1128 SATELLITE

LD141846 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--Another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1128, has been launched today in the Soviet Union for the purpose of carrying on space exploration.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--352 km, minimum--134 km, orbital inclination--62.8 degrees.

The satellite's instrumentation is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

BIOLOGICAL STUDY PROGRAM--Prominent biologists from European countries and the United States have mapped out a program of joint work in one of the most important sections of modern natural sciences--the study of biological materials. A protocol on cooperation in the field was signed on 7 September at the conference of UNESCO special committee experts which has ended in Leningrad. Fundamental research in this field of scientific knowledge has recently been marked with important practical results, said the leader of the Soviet delegation, Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In particular, the structure of a number of biologically important proteins and nucleic acids has been deciphered and chemical synthesis of certain physiological substances has been carried out. This progress has made for successes in agriculture and medicine. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD]

KURGANSKAYA OBLAST TV--A new TV relay station has appeared in Kurganskaya Oblast. It was financed by local collective and state farms. The station will bring programs to the remotest localities of the trans-Urals virgin lands region and will enable local countryfolk to receive for the first time color programs of the central TV network. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD]

RESEARCH SHIPS RETURNING--The science vessels Akademik Kurchatov and Professor Shtokman are on their way home from distant voyages. The participants in the voyages, scientists and specialists from the Shirshov Oceanology Institute and the Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere of the USSR Academy of Sciences stayed for a long time in the equatorial part of the Atlantic. They were engaged in comprehensive research under the oceanographic program of the first international global weather experiment. At present the Akademik Kurchatov is on its way to Kaliningrad port Professor Shotkoman has entered the Mediterranean after having passed through the Gibraltar Straits and is on its way to Novorossiysk. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD]

LAST ARCTIC CONVOY--The last convoy of ships has set off from Arkhangelsk to Tiksi and Khatanga. During the short polar summer, the Northern Fleet vessels delivered tens of thousands of tons of various cargoes to geologists and polar workers. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

ACTIONS AGAINST AIRMEN OVER COVERUP OF NEGLIGENCE REPORTED

LD171407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Editorial announcement under the rubric "Dishonorableness": "After the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article"]

[Text] The report published under the above heading on 17 July described an unsavory action by several officials. To cover up their omissions in preparing an aircraft for takeoff, they tried to shift the blame to the pilot for the emergency which arose in the air. This publication evoked a broad response from readers. Several comments were published in the newspaper's 14 August issue under the rubric "Returning to a Published Item."

The editorial office has received a reply to the newspaper item from Aviation Maj Gen Yu. Fotinov, deputy chief of the Air Force Political Department. It reports that the criticism contained in the published report has been acknowledged to be correct. Commanders, political organizers and unit and formation party organizations have drawn practical conclusions from the newspaper item regarding the improvement of educational work and the formation in military airmen of a sense of high responsibility for the performance of their official duty and the insuring of flight safety without accidents and the preconditions for them. Steps have been taken to knit together the crews, rally military collectives and consolidate friendship, troop comradeship and mutual assistance in them.

All those guilty of the dishonorable act have been disciplined and party and Komsomol sanctions have been imposed on them. Eng Maj Gen L. Mogila has been dismissed from the post he held and demoted. A strict party reprimand has been imposed on him and his report card has been endorsed. At the same time the attention of the Formation Command and Political Department has been drawn to the unexactingness they displayed, expressed in the fact that officer Mogila was not recalled in good time from the academy where he had gone to take examinations.

Technical Service Maj V. Turchin has been dismissed from his post, expelled from the CPSU and demoted. Technical Service Maj M. Kholod, the unit's technical operations chief; Technical Service Snr Lt V. Gavryushin, chief of the Periodic Technical Servicing Group; and Technical Service Snr Lt V. Zagrebelnyy, have been disciplined and party penalties have been imposed on them. Technical Service Lt V. Fesyuk, technician in the Periodic Technical Servicing Group, has been disciplined and a Komsomol penalty has been imposed on him, Technical Service Lt S. Shekhter, aircraft technician, has been disciplined. By an order of the commander one-third of their monthly pay has been kept back from the aforementioned officers to pay for the damage caused to aviation equipment.

Their poor knowledge of their subordinates' moral and political qualities has been pointed out to Eng Col E. Kolomeytsev and also the unit commander and political organizer.

The Air Force Political Directorate plans to study more deeply the state of educational work with the engineering and technical staff of this formation in the period of the final checking of combat and political training at the end of the current training year.